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The March of the Nations

by Rufus Steele

Ford Starts His Factory-Farm

He Decentralizes Industry

India Balks at Gandhi Plan

Italy and Hungary Now Agree

Japan Lays Road to Siberia

Sorbonne Says Senses Fail

HENRY FORD takes the first steps in construction in carrying out his famous idea that factory and farm should pull in double harness. He wants one worker to drive both. Stretching away from Dearborn, Mich., he begins building his industrial-social communities, each containing all the machinery to produce, distribute and exchange goods and services, with the conversion of surplus farm products into varied materials. Each community will have a small motor plant employing 300 or 400 men, and all about it the acres on which the motor-builders farm. Factory folk are to draw wages yet live in the open country and grow most of what they consume—One foot on the farm and the other on the pay roll, is the happy idea.

¶ Henry Ford has bought 20,000 acres of good Michigan land in many tracts as sites for his factory-farm towns. He is briskly carrying out a theory of years that in the decentralization of industry lies the freeing of industry and worker life of their unhappiest bestments. And of almost equal importance is his great plan to turn all farm surpluses to some useful and discoverable purpose. He now makes steering wheels out of soya beans because it is simpler to grow farms than forests. He does not tremble in fear before seeming over-abundance. He is out to prove a noble theory—When men absorb all the good that is given they are but fitting themselves to receive higher things.

¶ India notes native Indian opinion swinging strongly in favor of putting a shoulder to the wheel of self-government. Mahatma Gandhi, who, still contending with the British plan and authorities, has counseled continued if modified civil disobedience, comes in for vigorous criticism. The one-time extremists announce that the time has come to work constructively for advance through whatever constitution is offered. The Indian press urges the native congressmen away from Mr. Gandhi—Thus they may repudiate, instead of embrace his program.

¶ Hungary appears to have won a friend in Italy. Premier Gömbös spends several days with Premier Mussolini in Rome and both announce their satisfaction over their exhaustive discussion of central European politics. As one result, negotiations are to be opened for a trade agreement. Italy undertakes to import a part of the current Hungarian harvest. Premier Mussolini approves closer economic relation between Hungary and Austria. The ten-year peace pact is already making things easier in middle Europe—Old foes can talk over ticklish things without fearing somebody is going to shoot.

¶ Japan rushes secret railroad building in Manchuria. Its soldier-engineers and troop-laborers are well along on a standard guage line from Taheiho to Taianchen, which will complete Willard Straight's bright dream of a railway between the Siberian border and the Great Wall. The new Japanese line, to be completed in a year, penetrates a bleak mountainous region as well as rich farm and forest lands. Japan says the railroad is for economic purposes, but it could strike the trans-Siberian line and cut off eastern Siberia—Japan's military builders think in military modes.

¶ The Sorbonne of Paris finds that the five physical senses of man are hopelessly incomplete. Prof. Henri Pieron gives careful enumeration of the Sorbonne's discoveries before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Chicago. For instance, the ultra-violet ray is imperceptible to the eye and is revealed only by an induced fluorescence. Some substances do not reveal themselves by the usual odor or taste. Some electro-magnetic waves have to be found by artificial processes because manifesting neither light nor heat—Until the senses are helped out mankind's ignorance is dense and deep.

¶ Professor Pieron stresses the fact that the impressions admitted by the senses are the basis of human consciousness. He quotes Helmholtz, who says the pictures we form of things cannot be more than symbols, tokens of objects we learn to use in governing our actions. Both thinkers find the senses to be as fallible as they are important. We follow them blindly, and they don't know the way. We rely on them to tell us just what exists, and they never know the half of it. Discoveries like Professor Pieron's ought to arouse every alert person to get on his mental feet and hunt a higher lookout on life—The physical senses seem to be merely the five false friends of man.

First Woman to Get 'Little Cabinet' Post

The Christian Science Monitor—© Harris & Ewing

Miss Stella Aiken

Georgian Becomes Assistant to Attorney-General Cummings

Miss Aiken was admitted to the bar in 1917. She has been an active worker in the fight against child labor and low wages. She is 35 years old.

Indian Freedom By Legal Means Wins Wide Favor

Swing of Opinion From Obstructionist Tactics Seen at Bombay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BOMBAY, July 29—A new political movement, swinging native Indian opinion strongly in favor of putting the shoulder to the wheel of self-government, is evidenced here. It takes the form of vigorous criticism of Mahatma Gandhi's action to continue modified civil disobedience.

It is clearly apparent that a large body of once extremist Indian opinion holds that the time has come for constructive effort and for working for advance through whatever the proposed constitution offers.

The new political group is taking form at Bombay, while in Madras and other parts there is talk of reviving the party which aimed at Indian freedom through normal constitutional ways, but was swamped by the temporary enthusiasm of the All-India National Congress Party.

Congress Policy Criticized

Scarcely any Indian-owned newspapers of any importance failed to criticize or condemn the new Congress policy as outlined in Mr. Gandhi's most recent statement. The declaration is regarded as meant to influence congressmen who will not follow his as yet unknown program of individual disobedience. He urges them to engage in various constructive activities of the Congress such as service to the untouchables, production of homespun cloth, propaganda in favor of total prohibition, also the boycott of all foreign cloth, and advises them not enter the new legislative councils.

This supplements the statement previously issued by Mr. Aney, acting president of the Congress, calling off mass disobedience and the secret methods by which Congress carried on opposition to the British Government, but substituting individual civil disobedience.

Deflection From Opposition

Typical of Indian press comments indicating deflection from oppositionist tactics, the Bombay Chronicle says: "We do not believe congressmen are prepared to kill Congress for the sake of platonic justification of the mere principle of civil disobedience. Humiliation and failure can be the only result of such negation of national effort as Mr. Aney's new program involves."

Many are asking whether Mr. Aney has acted according to the Congress constitution in issuing a statement, also whether the Poona conference was competent to issue instructions as to what the fate of the Congress should be.

Virtual demise of the Congress is particularly apparent in the central provinces, which at one time were the main strength of the disobedience movement. Now only eight congressmen are still imprisoned there. Thousands now released over all India have not courted imprisonment again by any activity, and by September the few thousand political prisoners will all be free.

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Things Present

Kidnaping, at last, is not such a sure and easy way of extorting money as some may have supposed. Read the editorial "Dealing With Kidnapers."

Some interesting phases of nouns and adjectives are discussed in Our Living Language Series on the Progress in Education page.

The news of the week is summarized on the news map on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, News of Art, Music, and Theaters page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and Hymnal Notes.

Remind any young mothers to look for the series "The Baby's First Year," beginning on Wednesday.

Latest Move by Ford Proves Farm and Factory Are Allied

Pegs Machine to the Soil in Vast Decentralizing Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich., July 29—Formation of complete industrial-social communities, each embracing all the machinery necessary to produce, distribute and exchange goods and services, even to the eventual conversion of surplus farm products into no end of materials for a wide range of manufactured articles, is Mr. Henry Ford's most recent step toward continuous employment of labor.

Well removed from the grime and smoke of the mighty industrial area he established, Mr. Ford recently organized these communities, designated as cooperative industries, on more than 20,000 acres of Michigan land, within a radius of 50 miles of Dearborn. They virtually have been turned over to workmen, the automobile manufacturer having underwritten with uncounted millions of dollars the entire expense of industrial plant, agricultural machinery, live stock and commissary.

This actual forging of the first link designed to restore farm and factory to what Mr. Ford calls their primal relationship as natural allies, marks the launching of the greatest and most far-reaching venture of the industrialist's career—decentralization of mass production. For more than a decade practical demonstrations have proven to his satisfaction that this is the right road to spreading employment throughout the greater part of the year.

However, he hastens to explain that decentralization, which is now under way as a policy of the Ford Motor Company, does not mean that present methods will be junked. Rather, they will be improved,

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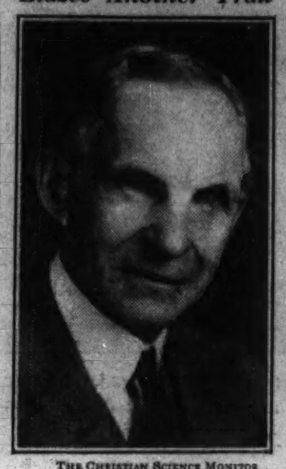
Blazes Another Trail



The Christian Science Monitor

Henry Ford

developed to even higher speed and accuracy, he said, but flung out over wide territory so that workmen may keep one foot on the soil and the other on the factory pay roll.

The pivotal point around which all activity of a Ford community revolves is a modern industrial plant employing up to 300 or 400 hands. Wages are paid according to the Ford minimum standard, thus providing the employees with cash to buy the things they do not produce on their farms and to save against slack times.

But, there are no idle periods in Mr. Ford's communities. When not busy in the factories workers go to the fields to produce grains and vege-

Italy and Hungary Solidify Policies At Rome Meeting

Negotiators to Confer on Extension of Existing Trade Agreement

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, July 29—Complete satisfaction is expressed by Premier Julius de Gömbös of Hungary and Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy over the exhaustive discussion on central European politics which has taken place here during the last three days, but the real outcome of the conversations has been general rather than particular, and the immediate result is expected to be only of an economic character.

Negotiations are to be opened here next week for extending the existing trade agreement between Italy and Hungary, now that Italy has already undertaken to import part of this year's Hungarian harvest.

As regards the political situation in central Europe, no important development is expected to follow the Hungarian Premier's visit to Rome, at least in the immediate future. The plan which seems to have been discussed by Premier Mussolini and Premier Gömbös is the establishment of close economic relations between Austria and Hungary, to be followed in successive periods by direct negotiations between these two countries and the Little Entente.

It would, indeed, rather look as though eventual return to something on the lines of the Tardieu plan of an economic alliance is again being considered, although this again does not appear to be the final goal. In any case, the plan for the regeneration of central Europe appears to rest largely, if not mainly, upon Franco-Italian cooperation.

Old Mine Yields Up Silver-Plated Nuts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev., July 29—When workmen began cleaning out some big cyanide solution tanks of an old abandoned mill here recently they were much surprised to find at the bottom of the tanks spikes, bolts, nuts, nails, washers and other odds and ends of iron articles all beautifully plated with virgin silver.

Some of the heavier pieces of metal are richly inlaid with a silver coating—some of them equal in beauty to anything produced by the most expert silversmith. Some of the tanks had not been cleaned to the bottom during the 25 years or more the mill treated many million dollars' worth of silver ore.

The iron washers resemble silver dollars with holes in the center. These silver-plated specimens are much sought by tourists as souvenirs.

Mattern on Way; Balbo Held Up by Weather

By the Associated Press

The 1800-mile flight of 24 Italian seaplanes from Shoal Harbor, N. F., to Valentia, Irish Free State, has been indefinitely postponed because of unfavorable weather.

Jimmie Mattern left Winnipeg today for Toronto with Pat Reid en route to New York on his interrupted world solo flight.

Cambridge Motor Crashes Evidence Reckless Driving

Better Records Needed on Alcohol's Part in Felling of Traffic Posts

Battle-scarred veterans of a four-year motor siege. Hardened sentinels—their jagged sides attesting to the menace of speeding and drunken driving. Silent indicators of snail-like governmental machinery. Such are the 34 trolley safety zone posts lifting their lamps with outraged dignity between Harvard Square, Cambridge, and the Arlington line.

There they stand, or at least they were standing yesterday, all except the one that toppled from its heavy cement base the other day—the 310th victim of drunken and reckless drivers.

Before prohibition, car tracks were better than sidewalks to the uncalculating vision of the man returning home from a spree at the saloon. History repeats. The trolley rails still serve as guide rails to the befogged senses of the drinker—only now he is mounted behind the driving wheel of a 2-ton, 75 horsepowered giant capable of covering 90 or more feet a second.

Chapters in Same Record

So—it is painfully appalling to the "liquorized" driver to find traffic posts located at the ends of the raised safety zones blocking his dizzy path at every major street intersection in this area. If they have served no more useful purpose, the posts at least have called attention forcibly to the menace of the driver who drinks. Likewise, the need of accurate records telling the story of destruction left in his wake.

Though the Registry of Motor Vehicles admits the drunken driver is one of the greatest highway dangers, it is a long and tedious job to find out the disposition of drunken driver cases in the courts. Though the drinker has caused probably 50 per cent of the post accidents in Cambridge, the man who wants to find out is informed there is no way of telling how many were drunken drivers. Cambridge residents have the right to clamor for more serious efforts to eliminate drunken driving.

Safety officials shake their heads in resignation with, "He was drunk. You can't do anything with those fellows. It's just their own hard luck."

53 Pedestrians Injured

But a more alert Cambridge authority asks, "What about the $30,000 it has cost Cambridge taxpayers to put the posts back in place? And how about the 53 pedestrians injured at the trolley platforms in the last 18 months?"

So, the local texture of the Cambridge traffic puzzle stretches into national significance. It emphasizes a current tendency to accept the so-called "inevitability" of the drunken driver and to be lenient with his flagrant disregard for law. Efforts to repeal prohibition have built up apathy on drunken driving. Rather than tabulate the ravages of these drivers to focus attention on and erases the menace, some public officials even try to cover them up.

The Cambridge Council has been experimenting with a rubber light post having pugilistic instincts. It struck back at the motorist. Then the council installed a brighter light on one post as an experiment. Like silly moths, the drunken drivers seemed drawn to this post. They used to lean on them. Now they run into them. Back of every remedial plan looms the shadow of the drunken or reckless driver.

Legal Analysis Explains Scope Of Blanket Code

Committee of Lawyers Clears Air by First Interpretation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 29 — The "supreme court" of the National Recovery Act handed down its first momentous interpretations of the President's blanket code late last night. These interpretations will affect the lives of millions of workers in the next five months.

The body which has been dubbed the "supreme court" is a committee of lawyers, of which Gen. Thomas H. Hammond is the head, and with whom is associated Mr. Donald R. Richberg, N. R. A. counsel. Established July 25, it is the committee's task to interpret and clarify the blanket code. Accordingly the code is to this committee what the Constitution is to the real Supreme Court.

The first interpretations of the code were somewhat difficult of comprehension for the layman but of profound importance to workers who are affected by the presidential order. A temporary lull settled down in the legal circles about recovery headquarters today as the far-reaching consequences of the decisions were carefully studied.

Meanwhile, encouraging word came from all parts of the country of the progress of signing up of individual employers in the great wage-boosting employment campaign.

At the same time, an individual code was filed by two big groups of non-union soft coal operators and increases of pay to their miners were announced adding $60,000,000 a year to wages. The motorcar code in Detroit was also on its way to Washington for consideration and hearings; and with codes now filed or pending from most of the basic industries—coal, steel, automobiles, lumber—the recovery administration turned its attention to the first code for retailers. It is estimated that 500,000 people will be sent back to work if the administration's desire for one big retail code is put into effect.

Simultaneously with these announcements, something of a sensation was caused by news that Mr. James A. Moffett had resigned as vice-president and member of the board of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, following a break with Mr. Walter C. Teagle, president of the company, over the Recovery Act.

Mr. Moffett has given strong support to the Roosevelt Administration's program for regulating the oil industry and desired to accept an invitation to sit on Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's advisory committee of nine. Mr. Teagle—already a member of the committee—is understood

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Dole Insufficient To Keep Families, Hull, Eng., Discovers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HULL, Eng.—Larger unemployment insurance grants were urged by a social survey committee which has just investigated how the unemployed of Hull live. That families subsisting on the dole have not sufficient food was a conclusion reached.

Housewives were invited to submit accounts of how their money was spent. The following was a typical budget of a family of four entitled to £1. 7s. 3d per week dole money:

Flour 8d., yeast 1d., margarine 1s., bacon 6d., tea 6d., milk (tin) 6d., milk, (4 pts.) 1s., sugar 9½d., lard 4½d., jam 6d., loaf 3d., meat 2s. 4d., pastry 1s. 2d., jelly 3d., potatoes 1s., greens 3d., rent 7s. 6d., clothing 2s., coal, gas 4s., cleaning 11d., wallpaper 2s, sundries 2s. 5s., total £1 10s.

Ozone Blanket Bars Mars Radiocast And Earth's Programs to Red Planet

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 29—If Mars were inhabited, we could not talk with it by radio. In between, there is a big blanket. It makes our radio a purely domestic affair limited to the earth. It checks fanciful speculation on any interplanetary system of communication.

This radio blockade is caused by a layer of ozone. When people go out into the country and get a lot of fresh air, often they exclaim about the "ozone." However the ozone that stops the radio hangs five times higher in the skies than man has ever soared in a balloon.

In his ascension into the stratosphere Lieut.-Commander T. W. G. Settle plans to take observations of the ozone layer. It will be the first time that this has been attempted with the combination of greater nearness and better instruments that this balloon flight makes possible.

It is hoped that the experiment will also bring back further information about the much talked of ultra violet rays of the sun.

"Experiments performed up to date," a University of Chicago man said, "show that there is a layer of ozone some 10 to 15 miles thick at a height of 50 or 60 miles above the earth. This ozone absorbs the ultra-violet light from the sun and is believed to be responsible for a definite limit to the amount of ultra-violet light which can reach the earth's surface.

"The ozone layer is definitely associated with the so-called heaviside layer, so important in radio transmission because it blocks the passage of radio beyond and confines it to the neighborhood of the earth.

"Obviously, it is of value to know whether previous experiments have given us the true state of affairs, or whether there is an appreciable amount of ozone formed at lower levels in the atmosphere."

Legion Opposed To 'Goldbrickers'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., July 29—The American Legion is "opposed to goldbrickers on the list of veterans receiving compensation from the Government," Mr. Louis Johnson, National Commander, told the Alabama department, American Legion, in its annual three-day convention here this week.

"At the same time," Mr. Johnson said, "let us not forget that all goldbrickers in America weren't on the veterans' list. If there is going to be economy in America at the expense of the veteran, let's have some economy in other places where it is worse needed."

"Almost half the wealth of the country is invested in tax-exempt securities. If we are going to have honest economy, then let our Government call in those tax-exempt securities so that the dollars of the rich man shall be taxed pro rata with the dollars of the poor man in carrying on this Government of ours."

Japan Extends Rail Head

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Area Tapped by New Manchuria Railroad

Heavy Black Line Shows Road Under Construction.

Troops Patrol Coal Strike Area In Pennsylvania

Sheriff Agrees to Recall Deputies Upon Arrival of State Guard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 29—Three hundred Pennsylvania State soldiers today are on guard in Fayette County, heart of the Pennsylvania coal mining area, where between 15,000 and 16,000 miners are on strike and violence occurring.

More than 20 mines are shut down in the area and 11 shootings have occurred. The strike is to enforce demands for union recognition.

National guardsmen were ordered into the area by Gov. Gifford Pinchot after he had talked by long-distance telephone with Mr. Harry E. Hackney, sheriff of Fayette County, whose deputies are patrolling the strike area.

The Governor urged the sheriff to withdraw his forces, and when Mr. Hackney refused, he ordered the troops to move. The sheriff later said the deputies would be withdrawn upon arrival of the troops. These forces comprise the second battalion of the 112th infantry, commanded by Major Kenneth Nomeyer. The troops come from Erie.

Action by Governor Pinchot followed on the heels of charges to Miss Frances Perkins, Federal Secretary of Labor, by Miss Elizabeth Wight, agent of the Pennsylvania Security League, that the mine owners were denying their workers the right to join labor unions under the terms of the National Recovery Act. Miss Wight has been investigating conditions in the company-owned mining towns, and urged immediate action by the Federal Government to protect the miners' rights under the President's recovery program.

Spanish Miners to Arbitrate

MURCIA, Spain, July 29 (AP)—Fifty striking miners accepted arbitration by the Governor today and left their mine. The strike was called in protest against working conditions.

Japan Builds Line From Great Wall To Hem of Siberia

Opens Way to Cutting Off Eastern Siberia in Case of Conflict

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, July 29—Mr. Willard Straight's dream of a trunk railway between the Siberian border and the Great Wall is being realized by Manchoukuo, according to a Japanese announcement in Harbin, that construction has begun of a standard-gauge line, between Taheiho and Taianchen, terminus of the Tsitsihar-Koshan Railway.

Without publicity, Manchoukuo rushed construction of this final link in the railway, which Mr. Straight vainly urged Americans to build. Russians had obtained a Chinese concession to build a similar line, but failed to carry out the project. In 1929 the Chinese themselves proposed to built the Taheiho line, and completed a survey.

Japanese now admit that construction is well advanced, and probably will be completed within a year. The route penetrates rich agricultural forest lands with its southern half, assuring economic success, but the northern half traverses a mountainous, unproductive region, and advantages in this portion are largely strategic.

With Taheiho as an outlet, the Japanese will be in a position to strike the Trans-Siberian line in case of conflict, cutting off eastern Siberia. Improvement of the Korean port, Seishin, and completion of the Kirin-Kainei Railway increase the strategic advantages of the Taheiho line.

By extending the Harbin-Hailun Railway, Manchoukuo will have the most direct possible trunk line north and south, as well as the swiftest connection between Japan and the Siberian border. Although these strategic advantages are probably the chief incentive of construction, the Japanese insist that the new railway is economically sound and certainly profitable, opening a rich new territory.

Texas Farmer Gets Cotton Cut Check

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 29—Mr. William E. Morris of Nueces County, Texas, yesterday, became the first cotton farmer to receive an acreage-reduction check from the President of the United States. Surrounded by cabinet ministers and members of Congress, Mr. Morris obtained the sum of $517 at the White House.

Records show that this Texas farmer was the first man in Nueces County to sign an acreage reduction contract, the first to receive an emergency permit to destroy cotton, the first to begin plowing up cotton, and the first to receive compensation for doing so.

For doing away with 47 acres of cotton Mr. Morris not only received a check but also an option on 23½ bales of government-owned cotton at 6 cents a pound. Should he sell it at 20 cents a pound his profit would be $40 a bale, or a total of $940.

What happened to Mr. Morris, so far as being paid for an acreage reduction, will happen to approximately 900,000 other cotton farmers who have signed up and agreed to hold down production.

The acreage reduction agreed to calls for a cash payment of $96,674,389 and 2,253,616 bales in option at six cents a pound. This cotton if sold at 10 cents a pound would bring a profit of $45,072,320 to the farmers taking it.

Anglo-Argentine Treaty Approved in Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 29 (AP)—The Senate yesterday approved an Anglo-Argentine trade treaty recently negotiated. The vote was 13 to 3. The chamber ratified the pact several days ago. The Congress still must approve the tariff schedules contained in the measure.

Soviet Seeks More Credits From America

Cut in Imports Intimated by Commissioner for Foreign Trade

Drop Already Noted

Rosenholtz Says Union Will Become More Exacting and Discriminating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—"The Red Army protects the Soviet Union against military attacks; the monopoly of foreign trade against the penetration of capitalism," declared Mr. A. P. Rosenholtz, Commissar for Foreign Trade, at a recent celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the legal establishment of the state monopoly of foreign trade in the Soviet Union.

The monopoly of foreign trade is an outstanding feature of the Soviet economic system, and its functions are positive as well as negative. The intensive concentration on new large-scale industrial construction which has marked the last few years would scarcely have been possible, in a country of Russia's limited resources and restricted access to foreign capital markets, if import and export programs had not been shaped to serve the needs of this construction.

Ninety per cent of Russia's imports in 1932 consisted of means of production, mostly machinery and equipment for new factories and electric power plants and metals and raw materials which the country does not produce in adequate quantity itself. The comfort and welfare of the population have been ruthlessly sacrificed to the exigencies of industrialization; the list of exports includes butter, eggs, grain, soap and many other articles of which there is an acute shortage in the Soviet Union.

Trade is Reviewed

Mr. Rosenholtz took advantage of the anniversary to review Russia's trade relations with the outside world. He pointed to the large investments in foreign currency which were represented by some of the new Soviet plants. So 40,000,000 gold rubles (more than $20,000,000 at par) were spent on the Nizhni Novgorod automobile factory, 35,000,000 on the Stalingrad tractor factory, 30,000,000 on the Dnieprostroi hydroelectric power plant, 20,000,00 on the Cheliabinsk tractor works. (These figures refer only to purchases abroad, not to the cost of labor and material produced in the Soviet Union.)

During the 15 years of the state moncpoly of foreign trade raw materials to the value of 3,200,000,000 rubles were imported into Russia; but this form of import is decreasing, and some products, such as cotton and agricultural fertilizers, have been crossed off the import list entirely as a result of the development of domestic production.

The Commissar for Foreign Trade declared that the Soviet Union will become a more exacting and discriminating buyer in the future. During the period of feverish industrial construction urgent orders were sometimes placed on financial terms that were disadvantageous to the Soviet Union. In the future this will not occur, according to Mr. Rosenholtz, because Russia is no longer hurrying its construction and can afford to wait and bargain.

"During the second Five-Year Plan," declared the Commissar, "we shall not increase our imports unless the financial and credit conditions for placing our orders are basically changed, unless the terms of credit are lengthened and the form of the credit is changed from goods to money, all of which will be spent in the countries which grant the credit. If these conditions are not realized our imports will naturally shrink."

Passing to the question of trade with individual countries, Mr. Rozenholtz pointed out that the Soviet Union had been Germany's second best customer in 1932, but that the trade balance has been heavily in Germanys favor. Russia's adverse balance with Germany during the last three years amounting to 550,000,000 rubles. He expressed the hope that the German Government would take this circumstance into account, adding that Germany's policy of agrarian protectionism had especially injured Russia's interests.

Large Potential Market

Mr. Rosenholtz asserted that, while Soviet-American trade has decreased, as a result of absence of diplomatic relations, very short-term credits and some obstacles which have interfered with Soviet exports to America, the Soviet Union is one of the largest potential markets for the United States. Referring to the breach of commercial relations with England he declared that Russia was the only country which had increased its purchases in England in 1932, taking in 1931 and 1932, 84 per cent of the exports of British machines. He categorically denied all rumors about a possible nonfulfillment by the Soviet Government of its commercial obligations.

While Mr. Rosenholtz's speech was couched in generally optimistic terms the recently published Soviet foreign trade statistics for the last three years indicate that possibly the most significant passage in the speech of the Commissar for Foreign Trade was his suggestion that Soviet imports must contract if more favorable credit terms are not forthcoming.

Red Eagle Mark In Small Stores Urged for Code

Plan Put Forward by Bureau of Boston Trade Chamber

Red Eagles as an auxiliary to the Blue Eagle of "We-do-our-part" renown, for the protection of deserving small fellows in business, not affected by the blanket code plan, was proposed today as a partial solution of that phase of the problem, by the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

"Many small merchants not employing three or more workers, and therefore exempt from the blanket code requirements earnestly desire to live up to the spirit of the National Recovery Act," said an official of the bureau. "The general public, anxious patriotically to support the program of President Roosevelt, have signed or are signing cooperation cards, pledging support and patronage of employers and workers who are members of the Nira."

"This type of citizen, anxious to do his part in full, on failing to see the blue eagle in some of the smaller establishments, is more than likely to bestow his patronage elsewhere, thereby seriously curtailing the business activities of some deserving merchant," the official said.

Mr. Hugh D. Butler, secretary of the district recovery board, when asked about this phase of the problem today, said that he had given much thought to it, but that the decision on such questions rests entirely with Washington and is among the many problems to come up for consideration later.

Mr. Allen Warshaw of Milton who conducts a cleansing establishment employing 95 persons and who put the blanket code into effect last Monday at his shop, based on its requirements as reported in the daily press, was the first man in New England to sign the code.

For that reason he found himself in the limelight today when he arrived at the Chamber of Commerce. Arriving at the headquarters of Nira a battery of cameras and flashlights opened fire at the easy target of a smiling countenance.

The question of "policing" business firms under Nira is expected to be handled by such groups as better business bureaus, Mr. Butler explained. The Boston bureau already has offered to cooperate whole-heartedly, reporting to Washington all cases of violations of the "spirit or the letter" of the act.

Blanket Code Goes Under Legal Gaze

(Continued from Page 1)

to have objected, and the resignation followed. It is understood that a high government position for Mr. Moffett will be soon forthcoming.

The first rulings of the Hammond "supreme court" committee took the form of six interpretations. These were themselves promptly interpreted verbally by General Hammond and Mr. Richberg. Even with this combined explanation some confusion remained with correspondents, probably due to the effort of the Administration not to make any "hard-and-fast rule," but to leave the way open for the rule of reason.

One of the interpretations declared that wages of better-priced workers must not be cut to offset the compulsory reduction in hours of labor. In a verbal statement, Mr. Richberg explained the Administration did not intend to interfere with trade union contracts as they now exists, but that such contracts must be adjusted to comply with the blanket agreement before the certificate of compliance will be issued.

Another one of the interpretations included the sentence, "The reemployment agreement must not be turned into a mere share-the-work movement without a resulting increase in purchasing power."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILL'S

"A Store Near You"

UNDERWOOD Deviled HAM

BIRMINGHAM ALABAMA

Industry and Energy In NRA Insignia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, July 29

THE insignia for the NRA, designed by Mr. Charles Coiner, an artist of this city, was inspired by the artist's conception of a symbol of the Government uniting industry with energy in the new attempt to empower the wheels of business.

Explaining the design, Mr. Coiner pointed out the eagle symbolizes the United States, holding in one claw a cog, or wheel, which stands for industry, and in the other a sheaf of lightning, symbolising energy.

Mr. Coiner was called to Washington by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, after more than 50 designs, many of them by noted artists, had been submitted.

Mr. Coiner is widely known for his American landscapes, as well as prints, one of which was included in the collection of last year's 50 best prints, as sponsored by the American Institute of Graphic Arts.

Textile Code Pleases After Week's Operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 29—After one week of operation of the cotton textile code, manufacturers and employees express satisfaction with the code and declare that this revolutionary plan to bring better conditions for the entire industry is working excellently.

Since most of the mills pay their workmen on the 1st and 15th of each month, instead of each week, the majority of the textile employees have not yet had the benefit of the increased wages, but, with the knowledge that these wages are to be received Aug. 1, there is a better feeling among the workmen.

It was pointed out by leaders of the industry that there are yet a number of problems to be worked out before the code is in perfect operation, but that the attitude of the employees and employers seems to be for 100 per cent coöperation, with the purpose of bringing the industry out of the doldrums it has suffered in the last several years, and thus bringing a measure of prosperity back to the mill owners, the stockholders, the employees and the thousands of people throughout the South who are dependent upon cotton textiles for their prosperity and their sense of security.

Newton D. Baker Named 'Tsar' of Rubber Industry

CLEVELAND, July 29 (AP)—The decisive voice in bringing order to the nation's $1,000,000,000 rubber industry has been granted Mr. Newton D. Baker, war-time Secretary of War.

Sixty manufacturers agreed to a code for their industry that virtually gives Mr. Baker sole power to decide disputed questions. Some said the code in certain respects goes beyond the blanket industrial code laid down by President Roosevelt. As counsel for the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Baker tomorrow will submit it to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson at Washington.

The code places in a committee of four the responsibility for writing a "set of rules" to govern trade practices and thereby terminate the confusion which for years has characterized the rubber industry, Mr. C. C. Gates of Denver, chairman of the code committee, said in announcing its completion last night.

Automobile Code Adopts Minimum Weekly Pay

DETROIT, July 29 (AP)—Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator, here to confer with leaders of the automobile industry, announced yesterday that directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce had agreed on an industrial code, which had as its basis a 35-hour week.

The code will provide for a minimum wage of 43 cents an hour for cities of 500,000 population; 41½ cents for cities under 500,000 and above 250,000, and 40 cents an hour for cities under 250,000. There will be no child labor.

General Johnson, who made the announcement after a second conference with directors of the N. A. C. C., said the code is now "up to the Government for acceptance."

Ford, Local Code Head

DETROIT, July 29 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company has not yet signed the recovery code of the automobile industry, pending a further study of the document, but Mr. Ford has consented to serve as honorary president of the National Recovery Committee in his home city, Dearborn.

That was accepted as supporting the statement of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, National Administrator, that Mr. Ford "has given his personal assurance of support."

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Invite you to their showing of wearables of the better kind for men and women

ON THIRD AVENUE IN BIRMINGHAM

Washington Wins Bulge in Business By Recovery Act

Hotels Full and Telephone Calls Swamp Johnson Headquarters

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 29—A real business boom has descended upon two Washington industries as a result of setting up of the national industrial recovery administration here.

One of these is the hotel industry, rated as the capital's second largest business. The other is the telephone company which is handling an enormous number of long-distance and local calls from those who have questions to ask or instructions to give in connection with the Recovery Act.

Business men from every section of the country have registered at Washington hotels during the last month. From the largest down to the smallest, industries have sent their representatives here to plan codes and to find out how the new industrial control system would affect them. Many hotels here reported a trade gain from 25 to 50 per cent in June and July over last year and they believe the boom has only begun.

The efforts of hundreds to get in touch with the industrial recovery administration have led to a congestion in the most modern telephone system of the Department of Commerce. Even local callers have had to wait as long as 20 minutes to get their parties.

For economy's sake the department reduced its telephone staff on July 15, but it has now found it necessary to call on the telephone company to install additional equipment immediately. An inquiry showed that the recovery administration was responsible for a 90 per cent increase in the department's calls.

With a 50 per cent increase during the last two weeks operators in the department are now handling more than 300 calls an hour. Many of the calls originated on the west coast. The day the completion of the universal code was announced the exchange here was flooded with calls to trade representatives and to the recovery administration from industrialists who wanted to be sure they understood its provisions.

Miss Perkins Gets Data On Working Conditions In the Steel Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, July 29—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, went to the heart of the steel industry here yesterday to obtain first-hand information on working conditions for Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator. This data will be turned over to General Johnson next Monday, when open hearings on the steel code begin.

In preparation for the struggle that is almost certain to be waged between employers and labor at the hearings, Miss Perkins has been studying reports of steel mill conditions for the last several weeks, she said, but she "wanted to see just how the man in the mill works."

After a thorough tour through the Homestead plant of the Carnegie Steel Corporation in company with plant officials and the Rev. Francis J. Haas of the labor advisory committee, of the N. I. R. A., Miss Perkins held an open forum in the office of the Burgess of Homestead. There labor was invited to speak directly to its commander-in-chief.

Describing her talks with the mill workers she interviewed during the tour, Miss Perkins said:

"They had various opinions on the code and on working hours. I found the trip very interesting."

She added that she learned that most of the steel men appeared to want to put in as many working hours as possible in order to make up for pay lost last year.

Miss Perkins was forced to transfer the scene of her open forum from the borough hall in Homestead to the lobby of the post office to avoid interference by the Homestead police. She was informed that police were preventing steel workers from appearing before her.

Once in the Post Office Building, the Secretary of Labor said to the throng of mill workers:

"This is United States Government property. You are free to say what you want here."

The first woman Cabinet member demonstrated her belief in women's responsibilities when she insisted upon paying for her lunch at the mill cafeteria. Before returning to Washington last night, Miss Perkins said she would not study the strike situation at coal mines in the Pittsburgh area.

Charges that mine owners in the Pittsburgh area are denying their workers the right to join labor unions under the terms of the National Recovery Act were before Miss Perkins.

The charges were made to Miss Perkins by Miss Elizabeth Wight of Philadelphia, agent of the Pennsylvania Security League investigating conditions in company-owned mining towns, and followed close on the shooting of three strike pickets at Smock, Penna., on Thursday. None of the men was seriously wounded.

Silk Strike Is Called As Protest to Codes

EASTON, Penna., July 29 (AP)—Workers in the silk industry, estimated by a union official at 70,000, are under orders to strike as a protest against all textile codes, including agreements still under consideration as well as those already in effect.

The executive committee of the American Federation of Silk Workers issued a general strike call last night, to take effect one day before the public hearing of the code for the silk industry, August 2 has been set tentatively for the hearing.

Another Coal Code In

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Non-union bituminous coal producers from the Appalachian fields yesterday handed their code to the recovery administration. It called for a minimum basic underground wage of $3.84 a day, a 40-hour maximum work week, and the open shop. The wage differential for the South was 40 cents and for the Fairmont, W. Va., field 24 cents. Its submission followed that of operators from Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma.

Alabama City In Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama's capital city has pledged its full support in the drive for higher wages instituted by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the Industrial Recovery Act. A mass meeting has been called by the Chamber of Commerce to perfect plans for the offensive.

Textile Code Extended

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed orders July 27, extending the scope of the cotton textile industrial code to include manufacturers of cordage and twine, hosiery, garments and pajamas.

Esplanade Concerts End Fifth Season; 1,500,000 Attend

Hope that the Esplanade Concerts, which closed their fifth season last night, will be continued next summer was expressed by Mr. Davis B. Kenniston, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, who thanked the audience for their coöperation on behalf of Mr. Arthur Fiedler and those connected with the concerts. Last night's attendance was estimated as 17,000. There have been 125 concerts since the inauguration of the idea in 1929 with a total attendance of more than 1,500,000 persons.

In reviewing the Esplanade programs over the past five years, it is interesting to note the trend they have taken from light, semi-classical caliber to the great masterpieces. This year, Mr. Fielder marked a new departure in open air concerts in Boston by playing two complete symphonies—Beethoven's Fifth and Mozart's Fortieth. Without exception each night's program has included one or more movements from great symphonies or operas, which have received enthusiastic response from the audiences.

It is probable that the new type of program would not have been possible had not the present unusual seating arrangement of the orchestra been introduced. When the programs were first played in the new shell, freakish results were noticed by the audience. After a study of the problem had been made, it was found necessary to turn the orchestra inside out. Thus the woodwind instruments, which had the weakest and shortest wave length, were placed at the rear of the shell where they would receive as much reinforcement as possible. The other instruments were placed in their proper relations according to their various tones, wave lengths and resonances.

Lawrence Bank Opening To Release $5,000,000

The opening of the Bay State-Merchant National Bank of Lawrence on Tuesday will release $5,000,000 to 20,000 depositors. This announcement was made today by Mr. Arthur Guy, state bank commissioner.

The opening completes the plan of reorganization for release of deposits in the old Bay State National Bank and the Merchants Trust Company. The amount released represents 50 per cent of the total deposits. The successful fulfillment of the plan has been made possible by the combined coöperation of depositors an dstockholders of both banks.

American Deported For Writings on Spain

PALMA, Mallorca, July 29 (AP)—Mr. Theodore Pratt, an American writer whom the Spanish Government has ordered deported as an undesirable resident, said he would sail for New York today on the steamship Exochorda with his wife.

An article Mr. Pratt wrote for an American magazine on Mallorcan customs aroused indignation in some quarters.

Japan Seeks Trade Treaty

SAN SALVADOR, July 29 (By U. P.)—Conversations are reliably reported to have been started between Japan and El Salvador for a treaty of friendship and commerce. The new negotiations were believed to represent the culmination of efforts made by a Japanese mission which visited this country in 1924. Japan, the reports said, plans to encourage a Japanese steamship service to El Salvador.

Wrought Ironwork Strikes New Note

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHANDELIERS ARE ALL HANDMADE

Weighing More Than Two Tons of Iron, Hung in Mexico Country Club Building, Mexico City, to Give Light and to Decorate the Room.

States Clinging To Their Own Dry Law 21 in Number

No Definite Steps Taken by Them to Modify Their Statutes

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Twenty-one states have taken no definite legislative steps to modify their own dry laws although several of these have recorded themselves in favor of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment.

A twenty-second state, Utah, was in this category until July 26 when the legislature fixed a date for voting on the repeal of its state constitutionary clause.

Eight other states have set dates for ballot box decisions on whether to retain their own prohibition laws.

The remaining 18 states have repealed their local prohibitory statutes and some of them have already set up regulatory laws for governing liquor sale in the event of the possible removal of the prohibition amendment from the Federal Constitution.

In brief, the situation in the 21 states that have legislative or state constitutional prohibition and have made no definite change in their status is:

Virginia: Was dry before national prohibition; has law which is subject to legislative change; is considering legalizing beer.

Oklahoma: Has constitutional prohibition as well as a bone dry law; was constitutionally dry, as well as by federal statute, when Indian Territory became a state in 1907; has legalized beer.

Alabama: Dry by statute; has approved repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment; has not legalized beer.

New Hampshire: Has statutory prohibition; permits the sale of beer; had a state controlled liquor system from 1905 to 1918.

Vermont: Has had state prohibitory laws for 80 years; has legalized beer.

North Carolina: Has had state prohibition since 1908, but prior to national prohibition could buy liquor from other states; has legalized beer.

Tennessee: Has had a bone dry law since 1909; has legalized beer; voted recently to repeal Eighteenth Amendment.

Texas: Had local option before national prohibition; Legislature could make change without referendum; has not legal beer.

Georgia: Has statutory prohibition and was dry before the Eighteenth Amendment: State has not legalized beer but several cities have.

Mississippi: Has prohibitory statutes: was dry before national prohibition; has not arranged for the sale of beer.

Arkansas: Has statutory prohibition; has been dry since 1916; voted for repeal of national prohibition; movement on foot in Legislature to legalize beer.

South Carolina: Constitution forbids saloons and has dry laws; been dry since 1914, except that an individual could import a quart a month from other states; allows sale of beer.

Minnesota: Has dry laws which are subject to legislative action; had local option before prohibition; beer is legal.

Kentucky: Has constiutional prohibition which would be legally impossible to removal before November, 1935; has dry law in addition; beer has been ruled legal.

Maine: Has both statutory and constitutional prohibition; has legalized beer.

Kansas: Has both statutory and constitutional prohibition which only referendum could change; Supreme Court has ruled that whether beer is an intoxicant is a question for each court to determine.

Iowa: Had prohibition before federal dry laws were enacted; Governor Herring is advocating state control, which will be considered at special session of Legislature in September; has legalized beer.

Missouri: Has statutory prohibition; has legalized beer; had local option before national prohibition.

Pennsylvania: State dry law runs concurrently with Volstead Act and automatically would be nullified by repeal of the federal enforcement law; has legalized beer.

Michigan: Has dry law but has repealed prohibitory clause that was in state constitution; has legalized beer.

North Dakota: Has dry law but has stricken prohibition from state constitution by popular vote; has been dry since it became a state; has not legalized beer but the beverage is sold openly in some sections.

Welfare Relief Tide In Massachusetts Ebbs, Report Says

After more than three years of steadily increasing cases of families receiving state welfare relief in Massachusetts, a turn in the tide has come.

Reaching a peak in May, 1933, of 27,993 cases, July recorded a drop to 26,433 such cases, according to the department of public welfare which issued its annual report today. In January, 1930, there were but 3326 families who received relief under the system whereby the State reimburses the municipalites for relief expenditures.

In January of the next year, the cases had doubled to 7200; in 1932 there were 13,245 and in 1933, there were 21,371 in January. From that point on, cases mounted steadily to reach their peak in May, after which there appeared the first ebbing in relief outlay since the slump began.

All told, Massachusetts distributed welfare relief to 407,689 individuals exclusive of vagrants and wayfarers.

Writing Formulas Disliked by Authors At Boulder Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER, Colo., July 29—A dislike for formulas or patterns in writing on the part of authors and students of writing was manifest here at the opening sessions of the fourth annual writers' conference in the Rocky Mountains this week.

The desire to write a "western" without the usual gun-play and physical combat, or to write a novel in which the villain really gets the heroine, was openly expressed.

But despite this chafing at pattern and rule, the agreement was general that most writers are bound by them. The task of writing gives rise to certain problems of structure and statement, and it is only the great writer who can attempt to ignore them, it was agreed.

The success with which rules of writing have been broken was pointed out by Dr. George F. Reynolds, head of the department of English literature at the University of Colorado. "There isn't a rule of writing that has not been successfully broken," he said. "The demands made upon a writer are not necessarily met by adherense to rule; rather they are met in an infinite number of ways."

The importance of training in writing was emphasized by Olga Moore, a short-story writer, but she pointed to the "spark" which is above and beyond rule as being the source of true achievement in writing.

Ceiling Wall Paper Gets More Attention In Modern Designs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 29—Wall paper is coming back into the home with more speed than ever before, it was reported at meetings of the Wall Paper Manufacturers Institute and the National Wholesalers Association this week.

Old-fashioned wallpaper with flowers and scenes, but of a more conventionalized type to harmonize with modern furniture, is gaining in popularity. Ceilings are to receive more attention. One firm shows a special ceiling paper to match each side wall paper. Figures on the wall are repeated in the ceiling paper or sometimes a wall with large bouquets of flowers may have little rosebuds in the ceiling. In some cases ceilings have the identical design as the walls, but in fainter colors.

Washable paper retaining the texture of paper and yet capable of being cleaned with soap and water or any cleaning fluid is being shown. This, it is claimed, is very practical because finger marks, paste, grease or stains are easily removed.

The old tedious days of scraping off old wall paper are gone, one firm predicted, by the introduction of an electric steaming device. The instrument is an electric heating unit in the form of a plate to which is attached a water tube. By holding the small plate for a few minutes against the wall, steam is forced through the paper, dissolving the paste and loosening the paper. Layers of paper are then easily removed with a knife.

Latest Move by Ford Proves Farm and Factory Are Allied

(Continued from Page 1)

tables for their own bins and cellars, also to tend to the thousands of acres on which are grown plants for conversion into raw materials for manufacture. At all points, Mr. Ford explained there is strict avoidance of competition with commercial farming.

At least 15 years ago Mr. Ford, who amazed the world with his development of machinery for mass production, sensed intuitively what engineers only recently have been expounding, that the small factory has many advantages over the mammoth industrial plant. There is less labor turnover, quicker action in keeping up with trends, greater contentment and higher efficiency among employees, and a thousand other things, they say.

Ford's Own Technocracy

So, long before mass production had reached the point where learned economists began to write papers on the enigma of what to do about technological or transitional unemployment, Mr. Ford was building small factories at water-power sites along the Huron River, for the production of automobile parts. From both the engineering and the economic standpoints these factories were successful from the beginning, Mr. Ford said.

The little industries, now seven in number, proved not to be whimsical experiments, as many thought as they passed by, but part of a vast scheme that was revolving in the mind of the quiet and often secluded genius of Greenfield Village. In the last few years he began to buy up farm land, here, there, everywhere, it seemed. He bought it in small parcels and whole sections. If a village happened to be located on a farming region he wanted, it made no difference to Mr. Ford. The whole piece was purchased, village and all, with the old blacksmith shop to boot.

The restoration of a village, cleaning up and cultivating thousands of acres of land that long had been idle, building of power dams and forming beautiful lakes, erecting model factories sometimes miles from the nearest settlement, seemed like an unrelated assortment of works. People were puzzled. Just a hobby, some surmised. Others presumed that Mr. Ford merely liked to spend his money, and that this was his way of doing it. Fantastic picture!

Seeing for Oneself

But now these puzzle parts have been put together. By the good graces of Mr. Ford, The Christian Science Monitor correspondent was afforded the privilege of working it out for himself.

A driver with a glistening Ford V-Eight just off the assembly line at the big River Rouge plant was placed at his disposal. At times speeding 80 miles an hour, it took four days to go over the realm, pass hurriedly through some of the factories, and interview foremen, workmen, commissary managers, in fact any one who might be able to interpret the extraordinary picture that was unfolding.

No one person, from his individual vantage point, seemed able to fathom the whole scheme of things, nor is it possible, in limited space and time, to give much more than a sketch of what Mr. Ford envisages as the toiler's ultimate dominion over the things which now seem to limit his right to full enjoyment of honest desire. But, with the last scattered piece of the puzzle dropped into place, not the magnitude but the amazing simplicity, in all its complications, of the Ford ingenuity causes one to marvel.

A workable understanding of what Mr. Ford is trying to accomplish by a succession of steps, every-one of which has flourished so far, requires that one become familiar with his philosophy, which is summed up in his statement that: "The first farmer was the first toolmaker."

Farm and Factory Allies

"The farm and the factory are natural allies. One is incomplete," he said, "without the other. They never should be separated, for each has the power to heal the other of any economic ills that may befall.

"The day will come when we will grow in annual crops most of the materials now used in the shop. In a sense, we will 'grow' automobiles. Food will be merely a by-product. There are already many uses for grains in our industry, and many more will be found. Think of what corn once was—food for pigs. Now it is silk stockings, paper and building materials.

"Surplus? Never fear it. It's just what we need. Nothing but a surplus will force us to find new uses for the products of the soil and create new employment as well as new conveniences and recreations. Surplus is never an evil.

"Nor can there ever be too much machinery in the factory or on the farm. It is time now to recognize that these helps are merely an index to a further mechanization — new and different machinery that will carry to completion a job now but imperfectly performed."

[Second article on Ford's cooperative industries project will appear Monday.]

Jews Form World Economic Federation

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—The organization of a world Jewish Economic Federation, formed at a recent meeting of Jewish leaders in Amsterdam, was effected here yesterday with Sir Robert Mond as chairman.

It was decided to hold a meeting in London in October, with delegations from all over the world invited to attend.

ATLANTA, GA.

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The most important August Sale in our history!
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GEORGIA ALABAMA SOUTH CAROLINA

Labor Secretary In Pennsylvania Is Urging Reforms

Miss Carr Has Reputation of Being Persistent Foe of Low Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 29—Health and security of Pennsylvania's hundreds of thousands of factory workers is the chief concern of Miss Charlotte Carr, the first woman ever to head the State Department of Labor and Industry. She took the oath of office on July 17, succeeding Dr. A. M. Northrup, who resigned.

Immediately after assuming her new duties, Miss Carr went to Washington to confer with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, relative to the minimum wage conference. Since then she has been actively engaged in making investigations and recommending reforms relative to factories in various sections of the State.

At the recent legislative committee investigating sweatshop conditions in Pennsylvania at its Harrisburg meeting, it was charged that prosecution of violators in Philadelphia had purposely been delayed. Miss Carr has supplied data to meet these charges by citing that 35 cases had been tried in 250 days and sweatshop fines totaling $2390 imposed. The activities in other factory areas have been conducted with the idea of remedying conditions.

"The department was orginally established to safeguard workmen against accidents," Miss Carr said, "but we now have a new conception of safety, which includes not only safeguards against industrial accidents, but the health and security of workers. This betterment of conditions is vital before industry can be restored to a permanent prosperous level."

Miss Carr, who was born in Dayton, Ohio, received the assignment of her new post at a time when strikes were numerous in the State, making the work most important to the industrial welfare of the masses of Pennsylvania. She acts with decision and is liked by women of the Department of Labor and Industry as much as by those working in factory or mill.

A permanent solution of the relations and problems between capital and labor is the goal she seeks. Meanwhile she will endeavor to carry out the Pinchot policies of eliminating sweatshops, administering compensation laws impartially and effectively and rehabilitating handicapped and idle workers.

A persistent foe of low wages, Miss Carr has fought against what she terms the "exploitation" of employees. As deputy secretary and chief of the Inspection Bureau, she has assailed "deplorably low wages" and "excessively long hours under the sub-standard working conditions" which she claims are prevalent as the result of the absence of state minimum wage laws.

In her campaign for improved conditions she has had the vigorous support of Mrs. Pinchot, wife of the Governor, who paraded with women strikers in various sections of the State and made comprehensive personal surveys of the conditions under which women and children work.

Miss Carr was acting director of the Women's Bureau of the New York State Department of Labor when Governor Pinchot began his first administration, and he brought her to Pennsylvania to head the Bureau of Women and Children in the Department of Labor and Industry here. She was dismissed for political reasons, it was asserted, by the next administration, but when Governor Pinchot came back the second time, he again named her to office, making her Deputy Secretary of Labor and Industry, a post which was subsequently abolished by the Legislature.

Monsoon Uncovers Village

BOMBAY (AP)—A fishing village near Tellicherry, North Malabar, with a temple at one end, was submerged by the sea in 1895. With the coming of the 1933 monsoon the village gradually is being uncovered. An extensive stretch of sand has emerged connecting the site of the village with the mainland and people are visiting it searching for relics.

Pennsylvania Labor's Friend in High Office

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miss Charlotte E. Carr
Secretary of Labor and Industry

Nations Move To Slam Doors Against Crime

Form World Police Force to Aid Finding of Criminals

Fourteen nations joined yesterday in a concerted move to implement local drives against kidnapers and racketeers.

This action extends and strengthens efforts begun in the United States, and already proving fruitful, to solve this major crime problem.

Police and criminologists of Europe, Canada, and the United States, meeting in Chicago, adopted a plan for the formation of an "International World Police," to exchange information and coördinate efforts to fight crime throughout the world.

Meanwhile, Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois launched a campaign, following a meeting of law-enforcement officers, and, supported by federal representatives, declared he would use every available agency to "end the reign of terror." In New York a plan also is under consideration for the formation of a force similar to London's "Scotland Yard," while in other states stringent measures are being taken to cope with the criminal.

Mr. Edwin J. Raber, assistant state's attorney in Chicago, who figured prominently in the indictment of 24 men for conspiracy to restrain trade through terrorism, declared that "when we have finished the shades will have been pulled off racketeering in Chicago for all time. The 24 men already indicted are only a few of those who will be brought to trial eventually."

In St. Louis, Mo., three men were being held by police in an alleged plot to kidnap Mr. C. P. Delore, wealthy mine owner, the Associated Press says.

Relatives of Mr. John J. O'Connell Jr. of Albany and Mr. Charles F. Urschel of Oklahoma City, the Associated Press reports, awaited word from their abductors, while in Kansas City Walter McGee, confessed kidnaper of Miss Mary McElroy, awaited the hangman's noose.

Movie Strike Issue Taken to Roosevelt

HOLLYWOOD Calif., July 29 (AP)—A general strike of movie studio technicians, which started with the walkout of sound men at only one studio three weeks ago, neared the end of its first week today with producers and employees still at loggerheads over an agreement on salary and working hours.

The argument had been carried directly to President Roosevelt by the union men of five locals involved by telegrams protesting against the possession or display of "N. R. A." emblems by the producing companies or by theaters affiliated with them or using their pictures. The appeal to the President also was sent to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Act administrator.

An Announcement

of Interest to Parents In Boston and Its Suburbs

Mr. William E. Morgan, Jr.
Assistant Director

Mrs. Garnet E. Morgan
Dean of Girls

—of the Principia Faculty

will be at HOTEL PURITAN, BOSTON, from Monday, July 31, to Thursday, August 10, inclusive, and will be available for appointments with parents of present and prospective students.

The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898
Saint Louis, Missouri

Bilateral Treaties Favored by Italy In Trade Policies

Corporate Type of State Well Adapted to Plans for Common Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—Perhaps no country is as well prepared as Italy to participate actively in a concerted effort to bring supply and demand into closer relation, for its syndical and corporative organization embraces all phases of agriculture, as well as manufacturing, trading, transport, credit and other activities.

But while its cordial coöperation is assured to any general plan which may be devised to promote the prosperity of all, it is felt that the committee of the World Economic Conference should move very cautiously in any effort to control the output of primary products. Italy considers that a distinction should be drawn in any plans having that end in view between countries producing for export and those producing exclusively to meet the needs of the home market.

Moreover, any plan for obtaining better organization of production by agreement between the several governments could only work satisfactorily if accompanied by a customs' policy based on equality of rights, to the exclusion of preferential and particularistic policies.

World Interest Emphasized

It is essential in this field that the general world interest be kept steadily in view, and due precautions must be taken to avoid the danger that the international cartels, to which some countries attach so much importance, might be used as organizations for obtaining a corner in essential raw materials to the detriment of importing countries and of consumers generally.

The stand taken by the Italian delegation on the matter of commercial policies is in line with that consistently held by the Fascist Government, which has frequently placed on record the conviction that exchange regulations, quotas, prohibitive import duties, etc., defeat the very aims they have in view, and are gradually obliterating trade.

Currency stabilization on the basis of an international monetary standard is, however, an essential prerequisite for the removal of trade barriers. Signor Alberto Beneduce called attention to the disastrous consequence which any rupture in the unity on international exchange standards, leading to the formulation of two groups of countries operating on different monetary standards, would have on international trade.

Bilateral Pacts Favored

As Signor Bonifacio Ciancarelli pointed out before the sub-committee on commercial policy, Italy believes that bilateral agreements based on the most-favored-nation clause provide the most effective means for improving trade relations. He deprecated the tendency to hedge the clause around with an ever-growing number of exceptions and destructive interpretations, thus depriving commercial agreements of all stability, and making frequent and perturbing alterations inevitable to meet the new situations arising from the said exceptions. Under such conditions there can be no trade revival.

The Italian delegation likewise took an active part in the work of the sub-committee appointed to examine the situation arising from export bounties and shipping subsidies. While expressing the opinion that the generalization of such efforts to promote trade tends to neutralize their effectiveness as instruments of economic policy, it urged the need of taking into consideration all the many forms in which such assistance is given by the several governments, including the export bounty afforded by currency depreciation, and suggested that a full and impartial inquiry into the matter might be made by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations.

Public Works Scrutinized

The proposal for an international program of public works to be carried out in undeveloped or backward countries, first brought forward a year ago by the International Labor Office as a means for reducing unemployment, is one on which the Italian delegation could speak with the authority conferred on it by the wide experience Italy has acquired in carrying out such measures of relief.

Any such plan would call for international financing on a large scale, and great caution would have to be exercised lest savings should thus be deflected from profitable business enterprise into investments of inferior economic value, as in that case the volume of unemployment might be reduced rather than increased, to the detriment of the very persons whom it has desired to help.

Should the conference later decide in favor of considering the means of carrying out such a proposal, it would be essential to scrutinize carefully the works contemplated, which should be of such a kind as to earn the wherewithal for defraying the cost of the service and amortization of the loans obtained to finance them.

Sound Money Defended

Thus at London, as previously at Washington and an Geneva, Italian economic policies have found consistent and definite expression. Now, as then, Italy has made it clear that it believes that sound money, based on gold, is essential in the international no less than in the national field; that all action likely to discourage savings or adversely to affect the accumulation of capital undermines the very foundations of economic progress; that a policy of economic inflation is self-destructive; that necessary adjustments between costs and prices can best be obtained by coördination of productive activities; and that coöperation between the central banks is required to insure the most profitable use of available credit resources in the interests of general recovery, which can best be promoted by enlarging the volume of international exchanges of both goods and services. In any practical steps the conference may finally take to promote these ends, Italy will coöperate to the full extent of its powers.

Dreadnought Takes to the Air

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

NEW BRITISH SHORT, SIX-ENGINED MILITARY FLYING BOAT

Coöperative Aid Promised From Agriculturists

Farm Women Plead for Ban Against Saloon in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., July 29—Definite assurance that recognition by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be extended to coöperative marketing associations was was given the American Institute of Coöperation, in session at the State College of Agriculture and Engineering here, by Gen. William I. Westervelt of Washington, director of processing and marketing.

"It is up to the coöperatives to make themselves prominent as the authorized representatives of the farmers in a multitude of things which the Aricultural Act contemplates getting done," the speaker told his hearers. "I imagine the cooperative associations will especially welcome the regulation of trade practices and the raising of trade ethics under market agreements. They have much experience of unfair competition."

Extending his remarks, the speaker declared that all groups which cooperate with the Administration in marketing agreements must join in the effort to regulate production, even those whose interests lie primarily in the marketing process. "In the fact that they are not organized for profit but exist as service agencies for farmers, the coöperative associations differ radically from the other business groups that are concerned with the marketing of farm products. They are in an excellent position to coöperate with the Administration in getting price gains to agriculture without overburdening the consumer."

It was announced at the institute that plans are under consideration for a nationwide marketing agreement covering eggs and poultry and for agreements affecting citrus fruits, paper shell pecans, canned peaches, walnuts, macaroni and peanuts. Such agreements, it was pointed out, would be felt in many sections of the United States.

The North Carolina State Convention of farm and farm women, in its thirtieth annual session here, in conjunction with the ninth session of the American Institute of Coöperation, raised its voice in a unanimous plea against the return of the saloon. "The ruinous influence of saloons in politics," the resolution said, "and the personal financial benefits through advertising liquor and increasing drunkenness should by all means be avoided. We urge that in any case the whole influence of North Carolina should be thrown against the reëstablishment of the saloon anywhere."

The North Carolina convention elected as its president, for the coming year, Mr. W. Kerr Scott, master of the State Grange.

Another Increase Shown In Philadelphia Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 29—Unemployment in this city is on the decrease for the third consecutive month, according to the most recent report of the industrial research department of the University of Pennsylvania, which further states that this is the first time since the beginning of the depression that this has been true.

Beginning with the middle of March, the increases in employment have mounted until, at the time of the last available figures, June 15, unemployment had dropped 12.1 per cent, according to the report. "June was the first month since the depression began in which the number of unemployed was lower than in the corresponding month of the preceding year," the report states, continuing: "Furthermore, this is the first time since 1929 in which the number of unemployed decreased from May to June and also decreased for three consecutive months."

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Three Linked Ships Loop as One Plane In British Air Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Nine airplanes linked in threes by cords, looping and rolling as one machine—no wonder spectators at the recent Royal Air Force Pageant gazed in amazement. This was but one of the daring feats achieved without a hitch to demonstrate the efficiency and accuracy of control of present-day planes.

Heavy and continuous rain with low clouds, though it detracted somewhat from the spectators' enjoyment, earned added tribute for the pilots at the performance watched by hundreds of thousands of the general public. More fortunate in weather were the hosts of school children who attended the rehearsal in fine weather the day before.

The maneuvers of the machines linked in threes was the more difficult as the flight leaders had to pick out the clear patches in the clouds to enable the onlookers to see. Another innovation was the flight of three flying-boats from Southampton round the airdrome.

These included the latest Short 6-engined craft with a total engine power of nearly 5000 h. p. This flying-boat carries a crew of ten and has been designed for work on the open sea. During tests it has been moored out in winds of 50 miles per hour velocity.

Cuban Action Known By State Department

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 29 — The statement made July 27 by the Cuban President, Gen. Gerardo Machado, to the effect that the service of the American Ambassador, Mr. Sumner Welles, now acting as mediator in the troubled political, economic and financial situation on the island, "was the friendly act of an individual and did not represent any foreign Government," was answered here today by the Department of State with the observation that Mr. Welles's "spontaneous" offer toward the adjustment of Cuban affairs had been proffered with the knowledge of the Roosevelt Administration.

It is understood from reliable sources that certain "indiscretions," committed during the various discussions behind the scenes gave rise to the idea in Havana that Mr. Welles's mediation was actually a diplomatic intervention. And it is further understood that President Machado to counteract any idea of intervention advised the Cuban Congress that Mr. Welles was acting solely in his own personal capacity.

Relations between the President and the American Ambassador are reported as being on the friendliest basis, and it is understood that efforts toward the permanent adjustment of the Cuban situation are going forward satisfactorily. President Roosevelt's statement is interpreted as merely a defense of his own position and a means to remove any suggestion of pressure by the "big stick" method.

Soviets Ridicule High Heels

MOSCOW (AP)—Decrying "ridiculous dictates of fashion which call for high heels," the newspaper Light Industry has begun a campaign to standardize the height of heels on all women's shoes manufactured in Russia at a fraction over an inch.

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Tasmania Gains By Lifting of Ban On British Ships

Freedom From Navigation Laws to Be Renewed Next December

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas.—The six months for which the Commonwealth Government granted exemption from the coastal clauses of the Navigation Act to British ships to carry coastal passengers from Queensland and New South Wales to Tasmania, and from Hobart to Melbourne, has closed.

This was the first occasion for 12 years, since the proclamation of the act, that Australians have been permitted to travel to Tasmania by British steamers, and thousands of holiday-makers took advantage of the opportunity. The British steamers altogether brought more than 4000 visitors to Tasmania, which was 2000 more than the Australian coastal steamer brought last year. The total number of interstate passengers traveling to Hobart this season was nearly 7000—4400 more than last year.

The concessions are again to operate from Dec. 1 next to the end of May. Government and other organizations are at work building up the traffic on a large scale. The Navigation Act had practically ruined it, the inward traffic from Sydney alone having dropped from 7637 in the year before the act came into force to less than 3000 in 1931-32. With six months to go the figures this year are already 3000 ahead of those for the whole of last year.

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Ickes Wields Ax On Overhead Cost Of Public Works

Drastic Economy Ordered in Administration of $3,300,000,000 Fund

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 29—Record low costs of administration are the aim of Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, in the distribution of public works funds. He plans that only a fraction of 1 per cent of the $3,300,000,000 fund shall go for administrative costs.

Mr. Ickes has written to the governors of all the states, calling upon them to furnish the local public works advisory boards with quarters, so that the Administration will not have to bear the expense of rent or facilities.

State advisers have been asked to serve on a $10 per diem basis, with pay only for the days they are actually engaged in public works administration duties. They will be allowed the regular $5 governmental rate for days away from home on public works tasks. The 10 regional advisers will draw a $6000 a year salary. The smallest staffs possible will be set up in the states.

Mr. Ickes expects men of high type to serve the Administration from a sense of public duty and not because of high salaries.

In each state an engineer will be provided, who will be executive officer and technical expert of the local board, it was announced yesterday. These men will be known as the state engineers of the public works organization, but will be federal agents directly responsible to Washington headquarters.

An allocation of $6,000,000 went to the War Department yesterday for seacoast and harbor defense in outlying stations, while $4,850,620 was assigned to the Department of Agriculture for control work.

Two million dollars of the War Department allotment will be spent for work in Hawaii and $4,000,000 in the Panama Canal Zone to construct, renovate and modernize coast and harbor defense arrangements.

Of the agriculture funds, $2,020,620 is for gypsy moth control: $2,000,000 for white pine blister rust control; $750,000 for the prevention of black stem rust of wheat, oats, barley and rye and the eradication of rust-spreading barberry in wheat-producing areas, and $80,000 for Dutch elm disease control.

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Frenchmen Win Doubles Match 6–3, 8–6, 6–2

Defeat British Team of Lee and Hughes in Davis Cup Challenge Round

AUTEUIL, France, July 29 (AP)—France won the doubles match here today, 6—3, 8—6, 6—2, when Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon defeated the British combination of H. G. N. Lee and George Patrick Hughes, forcing decision in the challenge round for the Davis Cup over until tomorrow, when Frederick J. Perry faces Andre Merlin and Henri Cochet plays Henry W. (Bunny) Austin.

Rain fell for about six hours today before the courts were dry enough to play on.

Shields Victor Over Mangin In Seabright Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 29—Francis X. Shields won his first Seabright Bowl final yesterday afternoon, when the tall New Yorker captured the final round of the men's singles for Gregory S. Mangin, by a score of 6—1, 6—3, 6—1, in a match lasting less than one hour.

As in his victory at Huntington a week ago, Shields had his game working perfectly against the Newark player. His service was in fine order, as seven clean aces proved as well as numerous nets and outs by Mangin when he managed to get his racket on the ball. But it was the skill of Shields in keeping his shots low from both forehand and backhand that really told the tale. Mangin was trying his best, and every chance he had at a high shot went for a placement. But these were few and far between. Shields's angle shots for the edges of the court were also under full control, as his total of 36 placements to 14 for Mangin showed.

The women's doubles final went to a young pair of Californians, Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana and Alice I. Marble of San Francisco. They defeated the Bay State team of Virginia B. Rice and Marjorie L. Sachs, 6—2, 6—1. Miss Marble was somewhat unsteady at first, and the Massachusetts team went into the lead at the start, and held their own by breaking through the service of Miss Marble in the fourth game. But the balance of the match found the Californians at their best, and the easterners did not take another game until the sixth of the second set.

The Bay State will again encounter California in the women's singles this afternoon, with Sarah H. Palfrey opposing the last year winner, Helen H. Jacobs. The contenders in the men's singles will be on opposite sides of the net today in the men's doubles also, as Shields and Frank A. Parker will play Mangin and Sidney B. Wood Jr. The finals of the mixed doubles will also be played.

Shields started right in to win his match, winning a love game on service, and then breaking through with a final pair of volleys for placements. He dropped his own service but broke through once more and then ran out the set in straight games, though three went to deuce. He also ran up a lead of 3—1 with his aces and placements, in the second set, but weakened a bit on control and gave Mangin two love games to tie the score at three all. Then he steadied once more, and took the set with ease. In the third set, Mangin scored only one point in the first three games, but carried the next to deuce twice, before two passing placements gave it to Shields. Shields tossed away the sixth game, without much effort, but clinched the victory with a volley in the seventh. The summary:

Women's Doubles—Final Round

Alice I. Marble and Josephine N. Cruickshank defeated Marjorie L. Sachs and Virginia B. Rice, 6—2, 6—1.

Men's Singles—Final Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 6—1, 6—3, 6—1.

Another Water Record Won by Joyce Cooper

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Joyce Cooper, of Mermaid Swimming Club, a world-renowned racer, won the English women's long distance championship in the Thames River recently for the fourth year in succession. She covered the course of five miles, 16 yards, from Kew to Putney, in 1h. 6m. 46 4-5s., the fastest time on record for the event. She led from the dive-in. C. Broadley of Hammersmith, was second in 1h. 7m. 2 4-5s.; G. M. Hall, Mermaid S. C., third, 1h. 9m. 48 4-5s., and O. Bartle, Lloyds Bank, fourth, 1h. 9m. 58 4-5s.

Miss Cooper holds one world's record—1m. 54s., for the 150-yard backstroke; two European records, 220-yard freestyle, 2m. 4 2-5s., and 300-yard freestyle, 3m. 50 2-5s., and a whole bunch of British "beats."

Over the Net

FREDERICK J. PERRY, England's No. 1 tennis player and Davis Cup star, who is scheduled to arrive in New York on Aug. 12, will be accompanied by a young player named Wilde, who is being sent by the English Lawn Tennis Association to gain experience. Perry and F. H. D. Wilde plan to play in the tennis tournament at Lucerne-in-Quebec on Aug. 25, 26 and 27. Perry expects to enter the United States men's singles play in September.

The Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., will act as host to many of the entrants in the United States girls' tennis championships by holding a tournament during the week of Aug. 29, which precedes the big event scheduled for Sept. 4 at the Philadelphia Cricket Club. The Merion affair will give many of the girls their first chance to practice on grass before the nationals.

M. D. (Tim) Horn, who will captain the British Wightman Cup team against the United States forces in August, is well known in America as well as in England. Horn visited the United States several years ago with the combined Oxford and Cambridge tennis team. Incidentally, the Wightman Cup team matches are officially known as the "Women's lawn tennis team championship between Great Britain and the United States." The articles of agreement between the English and United States Lawn Tennis Associations do not mention the name Wightman Cup when referring to the championship trophy.

American Athletes Again Sweep Aside Track Opposition

STOCKHOLM, July 29 (AP)—America's barn-storming track and field athletes scored a clean sweep against Swedish and Danish athletes in an international meet held at Malmo last night before a large crowd, including the Swedish Crown Prince, who presented the prizes, and Prince Carl Johan.

Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette Negro sprint ace, scored a double, winning the 100 meters in 10.3s. and the 200 meters in 21.1s. Jorgenson of Denmark was second in the 100 in 10.5s., while in the longer sprint Metcalfe was trailed by his teammate, Ivan W. Fuqua of Indiana, in 21.2s. and by Jorgenson in 22.2s.

Glenn V. Cunningham, Kansas middle-distance star, continued his conquest of Scandinavia's best as he won the 800 meters in 1m. 58s., with Bjork of Sweden second, in 1m. 59s.

Henri J. Laborde of Stanford won the discuss throw with a mighty toss of 160ft. 9 9-16in., with John G. Anderson of New York, Olympic champion, second, at 158ft. 10 101-128in. Laborde also won the shotput at 46ft. 2 2-3in., with Anderson, second, at 45ft. 2 19-128in.

Johnny Morris, Louisiana timber-topper, won the 110-meter high hurdles in 14.8s., beating Lindgren of Denmark by five-tenths of a second, and Joseph P. McCluskey, former Fordham star, ran off with the 3000 meters in 8m. 46s., ten and three-tenths seconds ahead of Siefert of Denmark. Fuqua was clocked in 49s. in winning the 400 meters with Kugelberg of Sweden second in 50.3s.

George P. Spitz Jr., New York, won the high jump, leaping 6ft. 4¾in. against 5ft. 11in. for the runner-up, Johnsson of Sweden.

Germany Prepares For Olympic Games in 1936

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Germany is pushing ahead with preparations for the Olympic Games of 1936. The stadium here that was constructed for the 1916 Games, a festival blotted out by the smoke of war, is being enlarged, and opposite to it will be a swimming tank, measuring 20x50 meters with a special pool, 20x20.

It is expected that the rowing events will be held at Grunau, 17 miles away, where there is a 2000-meter course wide enough for six boats to race at one time. The present housing plans do not provide for a specially built "Olympic Village," like the happy hamlet that is a salient recollection of the Los Angeles Games last year, but if the competing nations express a keen desire for such a thing it is proposed to occupy the new permanent military barracks at Doberitz, eight miles away from the Stadium.

At one time it was thought that the Games might not be held in Germany in 1936, after all, owing to political developments, but representations of world opinion at the recent meeting in Vienna of the International Olympic Committee brought an assurance from Germany's delegates that German Jews will not be discriminated against in the selection of the German national team for the Games. Germany has also agreed that all the rules of the International Olympic Committee shall be faithfully observed.

English First-Class County Cricket Results

LONDON, July 28 (Canadian Press)—Surrey defeated Somerset by six wickets yesterday as their county championship cricket match, started Wednesday, came to an end.

In other games Sussex vanquished Derbyshire by 161 runs, Kent downed Leicestershire by 176 and Lancashire won by seven runs from Hampshire.

The scores:

Surrey, 336 and 134 for 4; Somerset, 133 and 324 (J. Lee, 53; Wellard, 66; Burrough, 92, not out; Gregory, 4 for 66), at the Oval.

Sussex, 202 and 309 (H. Parks, 66; A. Pope, 7 for 84); Derbyshire, 190 and 152 (Townsend, 64; Bowley, 4 for 34), at Hove.

Kent, 302 and 301 for 9, declared; Leicestershire, 252 and 175 (Geary, 51; Freeman, 7 for 41), at Maidstone.

Lancashire, 343 and 146 for 5, declared (Hopwood, 53); Hampshire, 272 and 210 (Creese, 73; Boyes, 57; Bibbles, 5 for 56), at Bournemouth.

English Scullers Sail

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., July 29 (AP)—Ted and Eric Phelps, Great Britain's professional sculling stars, today sailed for Canada in the Empress of Britain. Ted to defend his professional title against Bobby Pearce at Toronto and Eric to row against Maj. James Goodsell, coach of the U. C. L. A. crew and professional title holder from 1925 to 1928. Ted said he felt confident he could defeat Pearce, former Diamond Sculls and Olympic champion, who is turning professional to row against the Briton. Ted won the professional title from Bert Barry, of England, in 1930, after Barry had defeated Goodsell, then of Australia.

Vermont Golf Upset

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 29 (AP)—Clifton Price and Jack A. Allen, fellow members of the Burlington Country Club, yesterday upset all expectations by advancing into the final round of the Vermont amateur golf tournament, played on their home course. Price played sub-par golf to defeat Tommy Pierce, 14-year-old Rutland star, by 2 and 2. Allen hammered out an 8-and-7 triumph over Jack F. Morse, a Yale student, in the other semi-final match. Price and Allen will play 36 holes today for the title.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Knoxville	20	12	.625
New Orleans	17	14	.548
Memphis	16	15	.516
Chattanooga	17	17	.500
Birmingham	15	16	.484
Nashville	15	16	.484
Little Rock	13	16	.448
Atlanta	14	18	.438

Result July 28

Atlanta 9, Little Rock 5.
Only game scheduled.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	64	36	.640
St. Paul	60	47	.561
Minneapolis	59	47	.557
Indianapolis	51	49	.510
Toledo	50	54	.481
Louisville	48	54	.471
Milwaukee	45	60	.406
Kansas City	41	67	.380

Results July 28

St. Paul 10, Kansas City 6.
Minneapolis 6, Milwaukee 5.
Columbus 6, Toledo 5.
Indianapolis 9, Louisville 3.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	70	47	.598
Portland	69	47	.595
Hollywood	68	48	.586
Los Angeles	67	48	.582
Oakland	53	61	.465
Missions	48	70	.407
San Francisco	45	71	.388
Seattle	43	71	.377

Results July 28

Portland 3, Hollywood 0.
Oakland 9, San Francisco 4.
Los Angeles 5, Sacramento 4.
Seattle 5, Missions 4 (13 innings).

Buffalo Crews Again Dominate Canadian Henley

Add Four More Victories to Three Gained on Previous Day

Royal Canadian Henley Regatta

Clubs	1	2	3	Pts
Buffalo West Sides	7	6	3	22
Toronto Argonauts	3	2	3	13
Toronto Dons	2	2	2	9
Brockville	1	2	3	9
Hamilton Leanders	2	1	0	6
St. Catharines	1	2	0	5
Detroit	0	3	0	4
Wash. Potomacs	0	2	0	2
St. John	1	0	0	2
Ottawa	0	1	0	1
Halifax	0	0	1	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., July 29—Buffalo West Sides added four more titles yesterday in the second day's racing of the annual Royal Canadian Henley Regatta to the three that they won on Thursday and at the end of the day had amassed as many points as any two of their rivals. Yesterday's events were mainly for junior and intermediate crews, the only senior races being the final of the association singles, which was won by P. L. Brower of Washington, D. C., in convincing fashion, and the heats of the senior eights, in which Wyandottes of Wyandotte, Mich., and Leanders of Hamilton, Ont., qualified for the final for the Hanlon Memorial Trophy, along with the Buffalo West Sides who won the junior eight final.

The junior eight final was the most exciting finish of the day, Buffalo winning by half a length over the highly-fancied Toronto Argonaut crew. The two crews shook off Ottawa early in the race and battled along, with first one and then the other being in front, until near the end when Buffalo staged a strong finish to win by half a length. The summary:

Intermediate 140-Pound Fours—Final

Won by Buffalo West Sides (J. Thompson, S. Campagna, E. Prefaug, T. Benzinger); Toronto Dons, second. Time—8m. 39s.

Junior 140-Pound Singles—Final

Won by J. Flavelle, Toronto Argonauts; E. Rymer, St. Catharines, second; J. Ryan, Toronto Argonauts, third. Time—8m. 58s.

Junior 140-Pound Eights—Final

Won by Brockville (J. Collins, H. Collins, F. Steele, H. Went, T. Parkins, E. Woodcock, J. Hickling, G. Power, F. Grant, Cox); Detroit, second; Buffalo West Sides, third. Time—6m. 44.5s.

Junior 150-Pound Eights—Final

Won by Hamilton Leanders (E. Green, T. Cuthill, D. Robins, W. Sangster, E. Ollerton, G. Farnan, A. Walker, G. Logan, H. Nixon, Cox); St. Catharines, second; Toronto Argonauts, third. Time—6m. 39s.

Junior Singles—Final

Won by V. Price, Brockville; R. Decleroq, Detroit, second; C. Liddell, Hamilton Leanders, third. Time—8m. 3.4s.

Junior 140-Pound Doubles—Final

Won by B. R. Scott and J. Docherty, Toronto Dons, only entry; row-over, no time taken.

Junior Eights—Final

Won by Buffalo West Sides (H. Dehlinger, L. Mohr, J. Green, L. Carlson, B. Bennett, T. Schaab, A. Kemp, V. McGee, R. Trueble, Cox); Toronto Argonauts, second; Ottawa, third. Time—6m. 23.4s.

Junior Doubles—Final

Won by E. Konrad and F. Wendle, Buffalo West Sides; A. Woods and J. Griffiths, Toronto Argonauts, second. Time—6m. 58s.

Intermediate 150-Pound Fours—Final

Won by Buffalo West Sides (J. Fiore, R. Coleman R. Hardy, E. Swanson); St. Catharines, second; Toronto Dons, third. Time—6m. 58s.

Association Singles—Final

Won by H. L. Brower, Washington, D. C.; R. Ingraham, Saint John, N. B., second; D. Wallace, Halifax, third. Time—8m. 5s.

High School Fours—Final

Won by Bloor C. I., Toronto (C. Patterson, R. Curtin, C. Campbell, J. Carson); Parkdale C. I., Toronto, second; Ottawa Glebe C. I., third. Time—4m. 7s.

Senior Eights

First Heat—Won by Wyandotte B. C., Wyandotte, Mich. (W. Hooks, B. Lange, B. Boyce, W. Scheer, E. Michalek, J. Michalek, B. Thayer, T. Bates, H. Kastel, Cox); University of Toronto, second. Time—6m. 50s.

Second Heat—Won by Hamilton Leanders (A. Taylor, D Boal, W. Thoburn, F. Muter, J. Harris, J. McLeish, G. Fry, S. Stanyar, G. L. MacDonald, Cox); Buffalo West Sides, second. Time—6m. 46s.

Block Island Race Underway

BAYSIDE, N. Y., July 29 (AP)—Twenty-six yachts sailed away from the Bayside Yacht Club at noon yesterday in the thirteenth annual Block Island race. The start, under sail alone, was made in a fresh southwest breeze which held steady as the fleet proceeded down Long Island Sound in the 325-mile jaunt. The first boats were expected to finish some time tonight. Either Horace Merwin's schooner Dauntless or Robert Jacobs' yawl Nimbus, the two highest rated boats in the race, were expected to lead the fleet home; but whether either could win in the face of the handicaps each was handing out to smaller craft remained to be seen. Some of the smaller boats were given more than seven hours handicap. The boats carried enough gasoline to take them approximately half way around the course.

Reach Invitation Final

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 29 (AP)—Kathryn Hemphill, stellar Columbia (S. C.) player, and Kathryn Fryberger of Providence, R. I., yesterday registered hard-earned victories to advance to the finals of the annual Biltmore Forest invitation tournament and today will clash in the 18-hole championship contest. The South Carolinian, who tied for medal honors with Mary Rogers, Jacksonville star, was forced to stage a sensational rally on the closing holes of her match with Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., a former Biltmore champion, to win by a 1-up margin. In the other semifinal battle, Miss Fryberger, gaining a lead on the outward nine, managed to meet the challenge of Mrs. J. Marvin Haynes, of Washington, D. C., to win by 3 and 1.

Weetamoe Defeats Vanitie

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29 (AP)—Weetamoe, sailed by Harold S. Vanderbilt, defeated Vanitie, sailed by her owner, Gerard B. Lambert, of New York, in the first of three races for the Constellation Trophy here yesterday. The perpetual trophy was presented by Commodore Arthur Curtis James, and now is held by Vanitie. Weetamoe, owned by Frederick W. Prince of Boston and Newport, won with five minutes corrected time. Her time allowance is 3m. 39s. The 30-mile course, from Brenton's Reef lightship to Block Island and return, was sailed. The second race will be sailed today if weather conditions permit.

Marston Wins Two Matches

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 29 (AP)—Decisive victories in the first and second round of match play had sent Max Marston, former national champion, into the quarterfinals of the fourteenth annual Shenecossett Club invitation golf tournament today and left him a heavy favorite to capture the title for the sixth time. The 41-year-old Philadelphian, winner of the national crown in 1923, won the qualifying medal with a 70 on Thursday and upset M. S. Lynch of Providence, 6 and 4, and Earl H. Goodell of Hartford, 3 and 2, in the first two rounds of match play yesterday.

Horton Defeats Hyde

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 29 (AP)—Albert Horton 3d of Providence, R. I., won for a third consecutive year the men's singles championship of the Lake Placid Club's invitation tournament yesterday. Meeting H. Holcombe Hyde of Hartford, Conn., for a fourth successive season in the finals, Horton won the match by the scores of 13—11, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2. The first set was the hardest fought of the three-hour match, taking an hour and a half to complete. Horton won the trophy in 1931 and 1932 after Hyde had beaten him in 1930, the first time they met.

Emery Advances By A Great Golf Rally

By the Associated Press

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 29—Producing one of the greatest rallies this tournament has seen, Walter Emery, the national intercollegiate titleholder from Oklahoma City, yesterday overcame a four-hole deficit to defeat Leland Hamman of Waco, Texas, 1 up, on the thirty-seventh hole in the quarterfinals of the western amateur golf championship.

Four down at the twenty-seventh, and with defeat seemingly only a matter of a few holes away, Emery got his game under control and equaled par on the last nine holes to wipe out the Texan's lead, square the match and finally win it.

Jack Westland, of Chicago; Carl Dann, of Orlando, the Florida champion, and Rodney Bliss, of Omaha, Nebraska state champion, joined Emery in the semifinals.

Westland won a hard-fought match from Chasteen Harris, of Memphis, 3 and 1. Dann turned back Mike Roach, of St. Louis, 6 and 4, and Bliss defeated Charles Yates, Atlanta, 6 and 4.

Hamman, who Thursday eliminated the champion, Gus Moreland, seemed ready to write another upset across the record books yesterday. Square through the first nine, he won the first three holes of the second nine and went to lunch 2 up. While Emery was playing raggedly for a 40 on the first nine yesterday afternoon, Hamman added two more holes to his lead.

Then Emery began battling. He won the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth, forced Hamman to shoot a birdie to halve the thirtieth and his par 4 at the thirty-first cut Hamman's advantage to one hole.

Hamman won the thirty-second and halved the next two, leaving Emery 2 down and 2 to go. The Oklahoman won the last two in par 4s as Hamman overshot both greens.

Emery hit a terrific wallop on the thirty-seventh and Hamman drove into the rough. His second also landed in the rough, while Emery was well on the green. Hamman made a nice recovery to the carpet, but Emery putted almost to the cup's lip, leaving the Texan a stymie. He knocked Emery's ball away trying for the cup but missed and conceded the match.

Hildebrand Has Easy Time Defeating Tigers

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	60	33	.645
New York	58	35	.624
Philadelphia	47	47	.500
Cleveland	48	50	.490
Detroit	46	50	.479
Chicago	43	51	.457
Boston	42	51	.452
St. Louis	36	63	.364

Results July 28

Cleveland 7, Detroit 2.
New York at Washington, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

The Cleveland Indians had a comparatively easy time defeating the Detroit Tigers yesterday in an American League baseball game, the only one played in the junior circuit. The victory placed the Indians within one game of the third-place Athletics and the same distance ahead of the Tigers.

Oral Hildebrand did the pitching for Cleveland. He was never in much trouble as most of the eight hits he yielded were kept scattered. The Tribe practically clinched the game in the first inning by a three-run rally. A pass to Johnny Oulliber, a single by Boss and Earl Averill's triple brought in the first two runs, and then Hale's single scored Averill. The score by innings:

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	x	7	12	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	2	8	1

Batteries—Hildebrand and Pytlak; Sorrell, Herring and Hayworth, Pasek. Losing pitcher—Sorrell. Umpires—Kolls, Dineen and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 8m.

Braves Lose Nine-Run Lead to Philadelphia

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	56	36	.609
Chicago	53	43	.552
Pittsburgh	52	43	.547
St. Louis	49	45	.521
Boston	47	48	.495
Philadelphia	40	52	.435
Cincinnati	41	55	.427
Brooklyn	37	55	.411

Result July 28

Philadelphia 13, Boston 12 (10 innings).
Only game scheduled.

The Boston Braves piled up a nine-run lead against the Phillies in the early innings yesterday, but finally lost in 10 innings, 13 to 12, in a National League baseball game. Fred Frankhouse was Boston's starting pitcher, but he lasted only until the sixth inning after yielding 13 hits. Ed Brandt relieved him and was hit just as hard. The Phillies connected with 20 safeties in all, including home runs by Schulmerich and Hurst.

The Braves made 19 hits, Urbanski and Randy Moore each getting four. Wally Berger hit his eighteenth homer of the campaign in the second inning with two on. Moore hit one in the first, also with two on. Fullis had four hits for the Phillies. The score by innings:

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	2	0	1	3	0	1	3	1	1	13	20	0
Boston	3	4	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	12	19	1

Batteries—Rhem, Jackson, Liska, A. Moore and Davis, Todd; Frankhouse, Brandt and Hogan. Winning pitcher—A. Moore. Losing pitcher—Brandt. Umpires—Reardon, Barr and Moran. Time—3h. 20m.

Kent Oarsmen Return

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—Father Bill, five members of the Kent School crew which won the Thames Challenge Cup at Henley and two of the Kent substitutes returned yesterday on the Aquitania from England. The other members of the party remained to tour Europe. In addition to Father Bill, headmaster of the school and coach of the crew, were Eads Johnson, assistant coach; Louis Johnson, O. M. Humphreys, H. H. Flagler, Harold Bastier and R. M. Miles and the substitutes, J. H. Burbank and J. B. Stevens. The party traveled third class. Kent, making its second visit to the famous Henley Regatta, rowed sensationally against the leading crews of Great Britain and the Continent and decisively defeated Bedford Rowing Club in the final. Nun School and the Princeton Lightweights, the other two American entries in the Thames Cup competition, were eliminated in early rounds.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	64	48	.571
Rochester	64	49	.566
Toronto	60	53	.531
Baltimore	60	56	.517
Montreal	55	56	.495
Buffalo	54	59	.478
Albany	50	61	.450
Jersey City	47	67	.585

Results July 28

Montreal 16, Baltimore 6.
Buffalo 8, Albany 4.
Jersey City 6, Toronto 2.
Rochester 4, Newark 2.

Motion Pictures

Hallams to the Screen

It's hard to capture the first fine careless rapture of a stage play in talkie version. Perhaps "Another Language," now running at Loew's State Theater, does as well as can be expected. We are always prejudiced by preferring the stage play.

Certainly, Miss Helen Hayes illumines any part she undertakes, and as Stella, the black-sheep-by-artistic-tastes of the Hallam family, she excels her overpraised stage predecessor, Mr. Robert Montgomery, still bouncing and flippant, is less stolid and slow-on-the-uptake than Mr. Glenn Anders, and consequently less Vickie-ish. Mr. John Beal continues to suggest the poetic overtones in the sympathetic character of Jerry, the boy who has the misfortune to fall in love with his aunt by marriage. The late Miss Louise Closser Hale points up a little obviously the whining, cattishly nice mother of a flock of sons whom she refuses to recognize as grown up. For the rest, the stage cast is galvanically present as before (except for the older married couple) with Miss Margaret Hamilton's portrait of a suburban wife viciously clear as ever.

It's this Enlarged Scope that troubles us. In order to make the transfer of a play into a movie, the camera has to become so very busy. We see Stella and Vickie returning from their honeymoon (we didn't know they had eloped) on a French liner. And what have pancakes to do with emotion—unless they are burned because of it? Thus the tension compressed within three tight little acts is attenuated by details that have no dramatic value. Walter's clowning is worse than usual. The broad strokes of exaggeration blur the delicate outline.

One unsatisfactory element of the play remains. We never could tolerate the idea of Jerry running out into the night (or was it morning?) with heartbreak in his eyes, because he was made to think Stella had laughed at him. Small comfort to us that the conquering Vickie takes up walking in the rain. For what becomes of Jerry?

No Change in Temperature

Miss Wynne Gibson and Messrs. Edmund Lowe, Alan Dinehart and Edward Arnold are required to represent as sleazy a group of people as ever foregathered in a single talkie, in "Her Bodyguard," opening at the Metropolitan Theater yesterday. Mr. Lowe comes off a shade better than the rest of them as the detective-bodyguard who at least sticks to his job.

As the actress for whom he is employed (to guard her jewels—and her reputation), Miss Wynne Gibson has a disagreeable array of gold-digging, double-crossing tricks to perform, in spite of her mild blonde presence. Lita, her understudy (Miss Marjorie White), is a little rough-neck with a heart of dynamite, and the most genuine person in the lot. Mr. Arnold, in a nearly complete facial disguise, is frankly a Sugar Daddy who isn't even repelled by the sugar title, "Daddums." And Mr. Dinehart strides about as a show producer or something, looking quite himself.

A most ordinary picture about less than ordinary people. And Mr. William Beaudine evidently found the plot too unexciting to call for much pep in the direction. Add Summer Nadir.

M. L.

Fowl Protection Asked By Maryland Warden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Md., July 29—Mr. E. Lee LeCompte, Maryland game warden, is preparing an appeal to the Federal Government for funds to finance the dredging of wild fowl feeding areas in the vicinity of the Aberdeen Proving Ground of the United States Army. It is estimated 20,000 wild ducks have been poisoned by phosphorus from shells fired from the army post, and the game warden is in agreement with sportsmen that the wild life in the vicinity will be entirely destroyed unless something is done to safeguard it from this menace.

A large amount of phosporus was dumped on the feeding grounds in May, 1929, and has been distributed over the area by the tides, lodging in minute form at the roots of water celery on which the ducks feed. Mr. LeCompte's plan calls for dredging the area off Mulberry Point to a depth of three feet. The earth removed would be blown by the dredge to a nearby air field in need of a longer runway.

Tammany to Dispense Hospital Patronage

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 29—Another of the city's chief patronage dispensing departments, that of hospitals, is ready for a new Tammany appointment today with the resignation of Commissioner J. G. William Greeff, one of the few personal appointees of one-time Mayor James J. Walker remaining in the city service.

Dr. Greeff is the fifth department head to resign since Mayor John P. O'Brien took office last January, including the police and sanitation department heads. He succeeded Dr. William J. Schroeder Jr., a close friend of Mayor Walker, who was promoted to head the sanitation commission. Dr. Schroeder resigned when Mayor O'Brien ordered a reorganization of this commission and named as its head Mr. George McAneny, civic leader and old-time critic of Tammany Hall.

West Indians Win

NEWCASTLE, Eng., July 29 (AP)—The touring West Indies cricket team yesterday defeated Northumberland by an inning and 163 runs for its most sensational victory of the tour. The visitors amassed 446 runs in their first innings and then dismissed Northumberland for 139 and 138. Valentine and Griffith showed the best trundling for West Indies, each taking seven wickets in the two innings.

Powell Is National Umpire

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—John A. Heydler, president of the National League, today announced the addition of Jack Powell of Los Angeles to his staff of umpires. Powell has had long service in the Pacific Coast League. He also umpired in the International and at one time had a trial in the National League.

National Gas Reorganization

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—A plan of reorganization of the National Gas & Electric Corporation submitted to the security holders by the reorganization committee provides for the ownership of 61½ per cent of the common stock of a new corporation by the first mortgage bondholders. The company is a former subsidiary of the American Commonwealths Power Corporation, which was placed in receivership in December, 1931.

Roosevelt Arrives At Hyde Park For Summer 'Vacation'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 29—President Roosevelt arrived here today aboard a special train from Washington. This means that the executive branch of the Government is temporarily transferred from the Potomac to the Hudson River.

It is the President's first visit home since his inauguration. The President has invited Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to visit him on his return from London next week.

Offices were opened at 25 Market Street, Poughkeepsie. The President will motor to them daily from Krum Elbow, his country home here. Mrs. Roosevelt and a staff of White House attachés accompanied him here. Also with him is his mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt.

While the President will pass his vacation away from Washington, he will not pass it away from work. He expects to remain at Krum Elbow for a month, save for brief trips to Washington when it is necessary for him to go there to speed the wheels of the national recovery machinery.

President Roosevelt was met at the station here by Mayor Alexander Caven and a committee of prominent citizens headed by Mr. J. Ernest Doolittle, president of the Poughkeepsie Chamber of Commerce.

Secret Service operatives guarding the President today were reinforced by a large detachment of New York state troopers stationed at Krum Elbow and Poughkeepsie and who guard the highway over which the President will pass daily between his country place and the summer executive offices.

Newsboys to Compete For 10 Scholarships

The Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation college scholarships, suspended last year due to the slump, will be resumed next Wednesday when 32 newsboys meet to compete for 10 scholarships. The boys have been recommended by Boston high schools for their strong character and good scholarship. Resumption of the contest this year has been made possible by the generosity of a public-spirited Bostonian.

The 15 prominent Bostonians who are to judge in next Wednesday's contest include a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, an incoming college president, bankers, business men and a representation of Boston newspaper publishers and editors. The contestants will be introduced to the judges by Dr. Alfred E. Burton, former dean of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the foundation's scholarship adviser. Newsboys chosen in past competitions have made brilliant records at Boston's leading universities and colleges.

Furriers Hold Outing Clad in Cool Clothes

There were no fur coats but plenty of furriers today at the annual outing of the Boston Fur Club held at the Pemberton House. More than 125 members of the club, which represents the fur industry in Boston, attended the outing—but clad in cool garments.

It was hot today but the furriers had a good time despite the fact that they prefer cold weather, "fur" business purposes at least. The club has been organized eight years.

Week-End Radio Programs

Daylight Saving Time

WRZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990ke-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Neil Misters, trio.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Ernie Holst's Orchestra.
6:15 Edward McHugh, baritone.
6:30 Reports; sports review.
6:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:00 Radio News Reel.
7:15 Edward McHugh, baritone.
7:30 Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont.
7:45 Mimi and Jerry, songs.
8:00 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra concert, Hans Kindler, conductor.
10:15 NBC, "Songs of the Heart."
10:30 NBC, "Cuckoo," skit.
11:00 Reports; sport review; news.
11:30 to 1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590ke-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Lady Next Door."
5:30 NBC, Arlene Jackson, songs.
5:45 NBC, The Three Scamps.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news; pianist.
6:45 Reese and White, songs.
7:00 NBC, Meyer Davis's orchestra.
7:15 After Dinner Revue, popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Optimistic Mrs. Jones"—sketch.
7:45 NBC, John Pierce, tenor.
8:00 "Rainbow Reflections"—musicals.
8:30 NBC, Antobal's Cubans.
9:00 NBC, Edith Evans, songs.
9:30 NBC, "K-7"—sketch.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230ke-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor; orchestra.
6:00 News; baseball scores.
6:15 The Motor Parade."
6:30 "The Voice of the Violin."
6:45 Report; contest; music.
7:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, The Casa Loma Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Theo Karle, tenor.
8:15 CBS, Kosheta Ukrainian Choir.
8:30 CBS, Philadelphia Summer Concert, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
9:15 CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Charles Carlile.
9:45 CBS, Berren's Saturday Revue.
10:15 Huston Ray's Orchestra.
10:45 News; baseball scores.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410ke-213m)

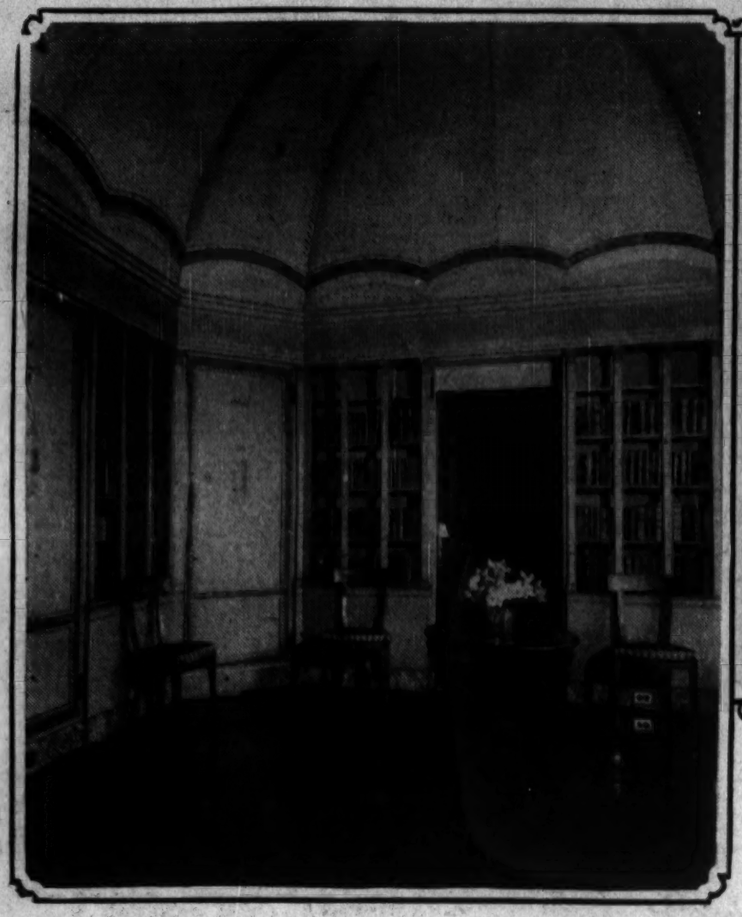
5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Irving Conn's Orchestra.
6:30 "Romany Romance"—Gypsy Nina.
6:45 Organ recital.
7:00 News; baseball scores.
7:15 CBS, Mildred Bailey; Four Eton Boys.
7:30 Dance music.
7:15 Talk, "Getting the News."
8:30 Organ recital.
9:00 Local dance music.
10:00 News; baseball scores.
10:15 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Gertrude Niesen; orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830ke-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 Feature programs.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 Concert music programs.
7:00 Local dance music.
7:45 Studio string ensemble.
8:00 Dr. Teyh of Hsieh, Chinese lecturer.
8:15 Local dance music; studio program.
8:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to Fishermen at Sea.

For

Interior Decoration and Antiques



Courtesy of Wanamaker's Bel Maison Galleries to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Marked Individuality in Three Attractive Manners Mark These Arrangements in a New York City Gallery.

DESIGNED as a book room, the interior at the left attains a many-sided effect by the simple means of cutting off the corners diagonally and casing the books in panel-like sections. The mode is Directoire, with gray walls, blue decoration, marble-topped table and chairs of the period, covered in blue and gray.

Very cool, spacious and hospitable seems the living room at the center, its pale green walls showing formalized scenes of the Fountains of Versailles in blue-greens and buff. Louis XV types prevail in the furniture, the deep day-bed covered in gray-green velvet being of notable dignity. The rug is in rose, blue and dark green patterns on a maroon ground.

Quite another fashion is active in the room-corner at the right. Although the wall bears designs of the Empire, other features are modern, decisively, in colors that are ingratiating rather than startling. A shovel-shaped armchair with black lacquer base is in gray damask; the side chairs, also black based, are in aqua-blue on gray; the rug, aqua-green and white. The book-case is of mahogany and the three-tiered table, iron.

What of Modern Design?

By B. RUSSELL HERTS

Author of "The Art and Business of Interior Decoration." President of Herts Brothers Company

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

EVER since the beginning of the century, one effort has succeeded another, aimed at the creation of a true contemporary style in furniture, decoration and architecture. First we had the opportunity of seeing the Art Nouveau, expressed in the Paris Exposition of 1900. This rapidly filtered into America in such examples as the New Amsterdam Theater in this city. The style represented a distinct and radical departure from the historic periods, and contained as its keynote the realistic use of flowers and birds as a form of ornamentation. Judged by present standards, there was certainly entirely too much ornament. Decoration in plaster relief, painted in soft pastel shades, was extensively used. Fabrics were elaborately embroidered, furniture ornately designed. In the effort of the designers to avoid motifs from the historic periods, a considerable number of novel curves and carvings were created.

A few years later we saw the development of the modern style in Munich and Vienna. This was distinctly Teutonic in type, and still resorted to a considerable elaboration. Brilliant colors were employed, contrasted with a good deal of black. I myself brought to this country in 1912 a collection of over 200 Munich examples. These received some comment in the newspapers, but very few of the articles were sold. The Wiener Werkstaetten established a representative here for its pottery and other small works of art, but it did not attain any widespread popularity.

Now in the last couple of years, the modern, throughout Germany, France and this country, has become exceedingly simplified. All unnecessary ornament has been rigidly excluded. New materials have been utilized for wall covers, table tops, etc., and many of the rooms thus created have been restful, comfortable and very well adapted to the size and ceiling height of our modern apartments. The lover of the old styles often finds these rooms a little bleak, a little too stylized, a little too self-conscious. Some people have had their homes done in period styles, with one or two rooms in modern. The contrast in these cases is almost shocking. Others have done an entire home of six or eight rooms entirely in modern, and in these there is apt to be a certain monotony.

Of course, we have not yet achieved a really great designer in the contemporary style. We have no Michelangelo, nor even a Chippendale. Mural painters who have been employed on modern buildings, like the two theaters of Rockefeller Center, have been fairly conventional artists. At least their work is generally understandable. There seems to have been a complete abandonment of the bizarreries of the cubist movement, and others that came along with it in the early twenties. The designers of furniture have kept pretty much to one type of chair and one type of table, executed either in metal or wood, so that one must admit that there has not been much variety in these pieces during the past two years, since the extremely simplified type has come into general acceptance. The pieces used in the lobbies at the Roxy Theater and the Music Hall are similar to many others that can be seen in the shops

In architecture, the style seems to have been signally successful, especially in the case of skyscrapers, for the minute ornamentation on some of the huge buildings of ten years ago was practically valueless. It could only be observed from a short distance, and the buildings themselves had to be viewed from afar. The masses and vertical lines of such structures as the Empire State, Chrysler and Daily News Buildings seem far more effective and appropriate than the Gothic detail utilized in the Woolworth Building.

Altogether, I believe we must agree that the contemporary style has come to stay, and it is no flash in the pan or fad. Hundreds of millions have been invested in it, and for many purposes it seems superior to any of the historic styles, particularly for the exterior of large buildings, and the decoration of small shops, possibly also for the interiors of theaters and restaurants. Contemporary work has, furthermore, been extraordinarily effective in commercial art. Poster work has been vastly improved. The designing of automobiles, refrigerators, scales, railroad trains and other utilitarian articles have been benefited to an incalculable extent. No doubt the Chicago world's fair will have a great influence on the whole field.

That it will supplant the use of the older periods in home decoration for the younger generation, I very much doubt. While it seems to express the tenor of this age in a peculiarly appropriate manner, it would be unthinkable that all our modern youngsters should willingly abandon their heritage of the art and decoration of so many centuries.

There is no doubt that today very few young married couples can afford the luxury of collecting authentic antiques, especially those of the finest type, which remain exceedingly expensive even in this depression. There is also no doubt that certain young couples feel that only modern gives expression to their desires. At the same time, there are still those who realize that a perfect Louis XVI chair, a perfect Chippendale table, a marvelous William & Mary cabinet have never been equaled by contemporary work. These will prefer even reproductions of such masterpieces to anything thus far available in the modern realm.

A Famous Celtic Relic

By "COLLECTOR"

London.

A SALESROOM sensation was caused at Christie's when Sir Henry Floyd, the auctioneer, suddenly announced, to the relief of some and the disappointment of others, that the Monymusk reliquary must be withdrawn from the sale then about to take place. Sir Henry stated that Sir Arthur Lindsay Grant, the owner of this celebrated 1300-year-old antique which is credited with having changed the history of Scotland, had discovered on the very eve of the auction that the historic relic was an entailed possession. Christie's, confronted with this last hour judgment, had no option but to suspend action and to postpone the public auction of the treasure until the necessary legal sanctions should have been obtained.

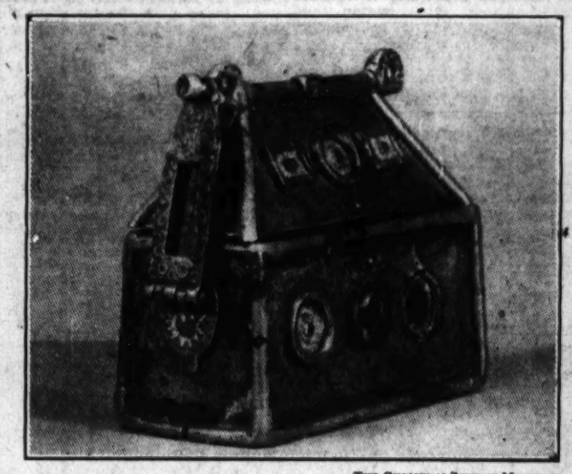
This unique object deserves more than a passing mention, its reappearance in the auction room being eagerly awaited by connoisseurs and antiquarians quite outside the usual circles of collectors on both sides of the Atlantic.

Sir Arthur is of the House of Monymusk, which is in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The relic is one of the most remarkable antiques ever to come into the London auction room. To the uninitiate it resembles nothing so much as a tiny, quaint, old-fashioned handbag, 4¼ inches wide, 2 inches deep and 3¼ inches high, except that, instead of being made of leather it is of wood, hollowed out of the solid.

To experts, however, it is nothing less than a supremely interesting and important reminder of the conversion of Scotland to Christianity; also, it was a Scottish "mascot" at the Battle of Bannockburn and elsewhere with, as the saying goes, "a history as long as your arm." It is of Celtic workmanship, dating back to the late eighth century A. D., and of rectangular form with a hinged and gabled cover. The outside is overlaid at the front of both box and cover with silver plaques and at the sides and back with pale bronze, secured at the angles by ribs.

Formal interlaced designs are set with blue glass. A panel of similar work is in the center of the band. The silver plaques are incised with animal patterns on a dotted ground, overlaid with small rectangular and circular medallions of gold with central settings of enamel, banded with bronze and decorated at intervals with red enamel.

Dr. Davidson, writing in "The Earldom of the Garioch," says, of Monymusk, that it was "the first seat of Christianity and Celtic civilization in the Garioch"; and Mr. Cosmo Innes writes of it in a similar manner thus: "In the north, Monymusk, a house of the Culdees, was another of those foundations of the great preachers of the truth to whom Scotland owes its Christianity."



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hollowed out from a block of wood and embellished with silver, brass and colored glass, this ancient example of Celtic art called a reliquary was made during the eighth century in Scotland. It is shown nearly full size. It excited intense interest as it appeared in a London auction gallery, only to be withdrawn unexpectedly before its sale.

Old Spanish Rugs Exhibited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

WHILE old Spanish tapestries are world famed for their artistic beauty and originality, a similar object of art, the Spanish rug of centuries ago, is comparatively unknown. To acquaint the public with this, the first exhibition of old rugs was held in Madrid, organized by the Society of Friends of Art.

The exhibit reflected an interesting blend of Oriental and Occidental influence. In many examples, both the delicacy of Oriental rugs and the artistic variegation of the Western product were in evidence.

In the first three salons thirteenth-century Moorish rugs and fifteenth-century Gothic were shown. There were also renascent specimens coming from Alcaraz, Chinchilla, Letur and other villages of the Province of Albacete, where the art of rug making attained its peak in Spain. Two salons were given over to rugs made in Cuenca in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; another, to those made in Madrid during the two centuries just past.

The history of the rug in Spain, from its introduction by the Moors until the present day, was portrayed. The oldest Spanish-made piece on display was of the fourteenth century and from Granada. While many Middle Age tapestries and embroideries have been preserved, there is no record of Moorish rugs made in Spain prior to the century just mentioned.

Outstanding among the early items were some of graceful Moorish patterns made in Alcaraz and neighboring villages between 1475 and 1625 bearing the coat of arms of Admiral Alfonso Enriquez of Castile. There were also rugs from Alcaraz with decorative motifs suggesting Gothic embroideries. Later came patterns of crowns and wheels.

After the Alcaraz type, that of Cuenca predominated, these being divided into two periods. Until 1700 the Cuenca rug makers copied the Alcaraz motifs, especially the designs of the tapestries of Anatolia. From about 1700 until 1870, the Cuenca artists adopted the Turkish knot, and varied motifs that included the designs on Lyons silks.

The more modern cycle of Spanish rug making has its center in Madrid, where a factory that is still operating made tapestries and rugs for royal palaces and for the homes of very wealthy individuals. The product is outstanding for its variety of decoration and design, with motifs ranging from Pompeiian to Chinese.

Only a small portion of the existing old Spanish rugs are to be found in Spain today, most of them having been acquired by foreign musems. In the United States, according to Señor José Ferrandiz—one of the best Spanish authorities on the subject—the Textile Museum of Washington, the Metropolitan Museum of New York, the Chicago Museum, and the Pennsylvania Museum have acquired many.

Artificial Patina Is Deplored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London.

COLLECTORS, curators and others concerned with antique bronzes will be interested in the observations made by Mr. A. Lucas in his "Antiques, Their Restoration and Preservation." A second edition of this practical book has just been published.

Since the first edition of this book appeared eight years ago, Mr. Lucas has been engaged in cleaning and preserving antiques at the Cairo Museum, Luxor and Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb. He was formerly director of the Chemical Department in Egypt.

"In the author's opinion," he writes, "the deliberate application of artificial green patina to an ancient object is unsound in principle. It does not reproduce the original appearance, and naturally it cannot be any evidence of age.

"The practice is due partly to the general knowledge that ancient copper and bronze objects as found are frequently green, and hence to the fear that an object that is not green may be looked on as not genuine, and partly to the idea that a patina enhances the beauty of an object.

"It is acknowledged that a patina may be more pleasing than a bright polished surface, and that green patina on a modern bronze is often beautiful, but to obtain such a patina on ancient objects is impossible, and the poor substitutes that alone are possible are usually not beautiful.

"A great disadvantage, too, of the modern green patina is that it is often produced by means of hydrochloric acid or of soluble chlorides, and, therefore, it may be the starting point of fresh corrosion, chlorides being the agents that cause the so-called 'malignant patina' or 'bronze disease.'

"The aim in cleaning antique objects," he adds, "should be to restore as far as possible the original appearance of the object, which in the case of copper and bronze is neither the brightness of new metal, nor the green of artificial patina, but the slightly dull appearance of metal in everyday use."

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New National Advertisers are constantly finding their way into the columns of The Christian Science Monitor. As the warm response to advertisements in this newspaper becomes better known throughout the advertising field, manufacturers who measure value in terms of results discern a good reason for placing the Monitor on their advertising schedules. Some of the new National Advertisers that have been welcomed into the columns of the Monitor since Jan. 1, 1933:

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- Henderson's Tested Seeds
- British Woollens, Ltd.

Progress in Education

The Parent

When One Is Very Young

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

Dear Friends:

Many times have I thought of writing to this Column, so now that there is a request for more letters the thought will take action.

Our little girl, who is now 4, started in a Sunday school when she was 18 months old. Through prayer, and some preparation in telling her that the Sunday school was to learn about God, how to be happy, and how to help others—also that there were nice little chairs for all the children to sit on, she has always loved to go to Sunday school. When not quite 2½ she learned this definitio n there, of obedience: "Obedience is to do what you are told to do, right away, lovingly." Another Sunday they practiced obedience, by standing, sitting, passing a book to the teacher, or stopping talking when told. Now my kindergarten tots have learned this definition, too, only the word "obedience" has to be mentioned to have them comply with a request. And this has proved very practical in the home, especially when we are lovingly expectant of obedience.

From my experience it is not wise to allow an infant to play with old magazines, as it is difficult to break the habit later of tearing books. Beginning at the age of one year, it is well to teach a child not to touch anything on table. A brief "No, no" is more readily understood than many "Don'ts."

When a child is learning to feed himself, a dish with concave, or overhanging sides (sold at most 10-cent stores), saves a lot of time—and tablecloths—and makes it easier for baby.

A watch placed before a three-year-old at meal times, showing he will be finished when the big hand moves from "here to here" (30 or 40-minute period), then dish quietly removed, is an aid in having dinner over promptly. A clock may be used in this way at rest time, too. A calm, patient and fearless thought in the parent is a great influence for good in the child.

These ideas have proved so valuable to me, I pass them along, with the hope that some other parents may use them. (Mrs.) L. J. S.

Emphasis on Neatness

Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Dear Parents:

While not a parent, I dearly love children and have always read with much interest the letters appearing in the Parent Column of the Monitor. In the issue of July 1 I noticed that Mrs. L. L. T. was interested in suggestions regarding inspiring children with a sense of neatness and order, and a recent experience in our home may be helpful.

For two and a half months we had in our home two little nieces, and at first it seemed very difficult to bring out a sense of order. One day it was explained to the two little girls, 6 and 8, that Auntie and Uncle were trying very hard to keep their home neat and pretty, but with all the extra laundry, mending and picking up after the children it was impossible for Auntie to find time to play, and she liked to play just as much as they did. To her, play meant work in the garden, reading, walking, etc. Auntie knew the little girls wanted to help all they could, and perhaps if they had some special reason to remember to pick up, it would be easier. It was decided to put up a chart for each little girl. Each article that Auntie had to pick up was noted on the chart of the offender, who in turn was to darn one pair of her own socks for each item on the chart. This would make up for the time Auntie spent in picking up. If for a whole week the chart was kept clear we all celebrated with some special treat. This worked out very well. The children were enthusiastic about the idea and realized the benefit of coöperation. The first week there was only one item on each chart, and the remainder of the time they were with us the charts were kept clear, and the problem of order was solved.

(Mrs.) M. S. L.

HIGHER ADVANTAGES

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATION

Playschool

An Oasis in a Suburb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In a suburb of New York—so near that detached houses have given way to apartments—there is among the bricks a veritable oasis of shade, grass space, and quiet called the "Playschool." Cities have them but they give small chance to the passer-by to look and envy. Suburbs, to be up to date, must have them as a matter of good business, for they are a boon to parents as well as to the babies for whose boon they were planned. To be "out from under foot" is a comfort to the 17-months youngsters as well as to the seven-years.

To begin school at 17 months! As we grown-ups stand under the trees, looking over the fence at the organized activities of these babies, who can resist the thought, "What would I have done if life had been presented to me in this manner at this age?"

Here in this quiet corner benign little faces are leaning over sandpiles with their owners engrossed in pie making, ditch digging, tunneling. Others have advanced to the need for little tables on which to do their stuff. Beyond is some casual water where, thrilling to behold, two or three daring mariners have set sail on a seaworthy craft made of boards laid across an old automobile tire Perhaps they are launched on a long sea voyage—whatever the imagination can compass, but always left to the choice of the individual.

Little Inducement Needed

As the children get a little firmer on their feet there is evidently small need of inducement to physical exercise. Over there in the open a tug of war is going on. Some, it appears, do not know on which side they are tugging but still they tug Physical exercise here has more than the obvious intention and is planned not so much to develop the body as to give control of it—coördination is more important than height or strength; for this they are given stepping, skipping and clapping in rhythm. From there they go forward to music and songs. The physical activities are a three-ringed circus for the older children; the trapeze, the sliding pole, and the great seesaws are for boys and girls of four and more who learn that there are times when it is valuable to know how to hang on with the hands.

Playschool directors attach importance to everything connected with the school day. Catching the bus, for instance, which marks the beginning of the day in relation to the outside world. One-year-old or 7, you must be ready when the bus comes. You learn "mine and thine" in the matter of seats. You expect a seat and you know you have a right to one; it is to be hoped that you will insist on this when you become a voter.

Arrived at the playground, the question of the disposal of wraps and the choice of play all form part of the program in which your mental development even at 2 is so mysteriously insulated.

Stories, of Course

There are of course stories, stories that develop attitudes and there are discussions of stories, one of the most enthralling of the occupations. At the lunch table you may be introduced for the first time to the proper conduct of conversation and discussion; you ask questions; you give opinions; you speak when your time comes to speak and you learn that a monopoly of the speaking will not be tolerated. You learn companionship in conversation as well as in play.

The field of responsibilities is opened up for you as you advance to the age of 5 and 6. Play takes on more of the nature of practical activities. Life is demanding it of you Of these the care of animals and plants is most urgent, opening up the field of providing for those dependent on you, and you must learn to visit the proper places for buying cat's meat or turtle food, and to water and care for beast and flower. And so you eventually come to the age when figures are necessary to your further interests. You will receive a great deal of guidance in some important subjects, such as a right attitude toward your mates and coöperation with them, and an attitude toward your work which will help you to glimpse the tremendous worth of all subsequent education.

Truly, no city or suburban child who attends playschool need envy even a Tom Sawyer.

Nouns and Adjectives

Our Living Language Series—24

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE word *nominate* is a familiar one. To *nominate* a candidate is to *name* him for the office indicated. We speak of paying a *nominal* fee, for a service; that is, the fee is so small as to be a fee in *name* only.

The system, by which flowers and biological species are *named*, is called a system of *nomenclature*. (Give *cla* a long *a*) The word *nomenclature* is used to designate other systems of *naming*, as well; but Webster gives these as being outstanding.

It is plain that, in these words, the Latin root-form *nomen* indicates *name*. It is easy to see how, through years of use, this form, *nomen*, was gradually changed, until one form became our present word, *noun*. Within this word, *noun*, we have its own definition of itself. A *noun* is a *name;* a *name* of anything. The words, house, tree, boat, table, dress, clothing, flower, tub, ankle, all are nouns. The name of thing that is not visible, or has no material form, is called a noun as well, in English grammar. The words, spirit, thought, idea, belief, suspicion, superstition, understanding, quality, entity, amount, are all nouns. They name something definitely.

Making Nouns from Other Words

We make nouns from other words. The word *pure* is not a noun; it does not name anything. But from the word *pure*, we make the noun *purity*. In English, nouns are often formed by the combination of the letters *ity*, with a primitive. Write: pure, purity; clear, clearness, clarity; secure, security; dense, density; annual, annuity (accent long u); obese, obesity; odd, oddity; opaque, opacity; tranquil, tranquillity. (Note that *tranquillity*, a word used in practically every "catch" spelling test ever given, doubles l at the end of the primitive, to protect the short sound of i in the primitive ending *quil*. This is, of course, an application of the principle we learned from words adding *ing* or *ed*. Students sometimes puzzle over the fact that such words as imbecility, facility, docility, finality, plurality, do not double the l. This is easily understood, when we consider that the endings *ile* (as in facile, docile, imbecile), and *al* (as in final, plural), are suffixes, and not root forms. They are not parts of the original root word, as *quil* is in *tranquil*. We cannot change their forms; we can only add them one to another; *al* plus *ity* equals *ality*.

Metal, metallic, and *medal, medallion,* apply the same logic as does *tranquil, tranquillity.*

You may say that "It would be quicker, to memorize the words, than to work out the reasons for their spelling." That is true; but every time you learn a thing by association and through reference to a principle, you have strengthened that mental basis for quick, alert thinking, that we are all so eager to develop. If you see a word that ends in *ity*, you are concerned only to accept it as being according to the principle, or as applying the general rule. But if you, in your reading, see a word that ends in *ety*—that should strike your attention as being unusual. That word requires a special glance; it is an exception, and will be catalogued in that small group of exceptions we have noted. No struggling with it; no special attempt to remember it; just write it, mentally, once; then, as the memory-teachers say, "hang it up in space, in your mind; it will be there when you want it."

Some notable *ety* words are: nicety, society, sobriety, piety, propriety, safety, surety (two syllables).

Clarifying the Picture

We have said that a noun is the name of something. If I say to you, "house," I have given you a mental picture. Not a very clear one; not well-defined, it is true; yet, you know what a house is. You are ready to make that picture more definite, just as soon as I give you other words, to tell you more about "house." If I say to you, "small house," then there is a "new meaning" thrown toward the word house; that is, you have a clearer picture of the house. Now, if I say, "small red house, all tumbledown," you have a still clearer picture.

Now drop the subject of house; clear your mind of it. Consider this: *ad* is a prefix, and it means *to*, or *toward*. Now drop this fact—just leave it. We'll come back to it later.

As in the words projectile, eject, reject, objective, *ject* is a Latin form, and it means *to throw, throwing.* Leave that.

An ending, in English, for nouns is *ive*. Leave that fact.

Now go back to *ad*, and put together *ad* plus *ject* plus *ive*; you have the word *adjective*. Gather up the meaning: *that which throws* (a new meaning) *toward* (a noun). The early grammarians had this in mind when they first used the word *adjective.*

What It Is

A word that describes a *noun* is an adjective. That is the only definition you need learn in this lesson. You can see how this definition grew out of the one we just built up, in *ad* plus *ject* plus *ive*.

Underline the adjectives in the following paragraph. Mark the nouns with a small check:

The old house stands alone on a deserted street. Around it are old, gnarled trees; the lawns are unkempt, shaggy; the walks are grown over with high, forbidding, prickly weeds. No one seems to love the old place; and yet, it has a strange and wistful beauty. The windows seem to peer out, lonely and searching. The door is so wide, and so beautifully paneled* that it seems to say, "Welcome!" What if this house, like other neglected things, awaits only a loving hand to restore its lost glory? What if this old dwelling, dilapidated now, and* dull, should know the lilting ring of young laughter again, and the gay expectancy of the family's coming home for holidays? What would that do? Wouldn't the joy of it soon be made tangible, in new paint, and a mended fence, and clean-clipped lawns?

*Why does paneled have only one l? How would you pronounce it, if it had *l* doubled?

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NEXT WEEK: How Adjectives Are Made.

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The Home Forum

The Sultan Reviews His Troops

IN the heart of Djokjakarta, in an inclosure a mile square, lives the Sultan of the once independent state of Djokjakarta. He lives there, behind the high white walls of his kraton, in ancient splendor surrounded by his countless dependents; and [illegible]ally with the permission of the ruling Dutch, he reviews his troops on the great open plain back of his palace grounds.

After the heat of the day had abated, we drove out to this achterplein to see the troops reviewed. That is, we started out for the achterplein; it seemed a simple matter to get there, according to directions we had received. But when we reached an edge of the kraton, a native policeman told us that we could not drive any farther, but must walk the rest of the way. Amsah was accordingly told to wait right where he was while we joined the procession which was slowly, but inexorably, wending its way down the dusty road lined on either side by white walls and woven bamboo houses. Hundreds of people, thousands of people, converged in that broad stream—grave, solemn men and women, sober, round-eyed little children clasping their parents' hands. Their bare feet, moving rhythmically under the dark blue and brown sarongs, made no sound except a little slurring noise as they marched down the dusty street.

It gave us a strange, a truly Oriental, feeling to be so swallowed up in this picture of moving, somber, dark humanity walking to—But where were they walking? We came to the end of one dusty street, turned at right angles, continued as far as we could down that interminable road, turned to the left, saw another dusty vista ahead of us—every vista with a few more thousand people choking the road—and suddenly began to wonder if we should not find out exactly where we were bound.

So we retraced our steps, breasting that brown tide flowing now against us—back and back and back to our starting-point. The car was there, but Amsah was not; nor were our wraps. We honked all the notes possible on Amsah's double horn and waited. Presently a slightly wild-eyed chauffeur appeared, carrying our coats on his arm; he, too, had been investigating.

The square was filling with men on horseback; prancing, beautiful horses, and men in gay print trousers, with batik sarongs wound up around their waists, krisses hanging from their belts, military caps over their batik turbans. There were carriages full of notables and nobles, the footmen and coachmen dressed in red, gold umbrellas being held over the aristocratic occupants. "Hurry, hurry," we cried to Amsah. "You must find us an entrance to the field. It's nearly five o'clock; we shall be late!"

* * *

Perhaps his investigation had done some good, for now Amsah drove madly down the narrow streets, nearly grazing the passing natives who did not move fast enough to suit him, turning fifty corners until we were dizzy from flashing past white walls and were completely lost. But at last he came out at a wide entrance to the achterplein, from where we could easily walk to a vantage point near the pendoppo—the open pavilion—of His Majesty.

The field was like an Oriental fair grounds, alive with people and all the paraphernalia that people require to carry out their idea of a festivity. Vendors had set their little portable stoves and outfits on the ground and were busy cooking their appetizing wares. A woman, with a rack of glasses carried on her back and with bottles slung over her hips, was dispensing a chocolate-colored liquid that looked good. People seemed enthusiastic about a drink which was proving popular: shaved cocoanut with the bright pink liquid made from palm sugar poured over it, served with a dab of shaved ice and a tiny wooden spoon. Grandmothers were buying their grandchildren handfuls of tiny peanuts done up in sections of banana leaves. Children holding long sausage balloons were blowing them up, with a great puffing out of their little brown cheeks, until the overstrained sausages disappeared in a loud burst and the children began to cry.

With the exception of a lovely and imperious fair-haired child being carried on the arm of her adoring baboe (nurse), we were the only non-natives on that great field as far as the eye could reach. It was an orderly, almost an apathetic, crowd; or perhaps they take their pleasures more calmly. Men and women squatted on the ground, stood in immobile clusters against the white kraton walls, making startling tableaux with their brown skins and the sober blue of their garments against the relieving white. I was in a state of pleasurable excitement, trying to photograph some of these in the late afternoon light: the slender, gentle women, the somber, white-jacketed men, the plump little children dressed exactly like their elders.

* * *

While I was occupied, the troops had come into the field and formed in lines at the far end. Suddenly there was a fanfare of trumpets, and through the gate in the right angle wall came men on horseback, an impressive figure in bright purple, and—the Sultan, wearing many decorations on his dark blue uniform. All of them rode their horses on the curb and there was a great deal of prancing and high-stepping. They rode between the rows of troops and then danced up to the pendoppo near where we stood, nicely protected by a line of native soldiers in khaki uniforms and straw hats turned up rakishly on one side. Only the Sultan stayed under the pendoppo, however; the others were ranged outside and all who came up to report bent low in the saddle in salutation.

Meanwhile the ground around His Majesty had become littered with people who came in from the kraton—members of the household, gorgeously arrayed; squatting figures in dark blue, wearing their krisses, who rose up on their haunches at the approach of his royal personage and sank back again. Four men in saffron yellow squatted around the royal horse, swishing off the flies from the north, south, east and west legs so that it would not kick and disturb His Majesty's poise. One of them held converse with the Sultan, beginning and ending his speeches with beautiful salaams, his hands together, his fingers together, the thumbs touching his nose.

Then the music started—fifes and drums, cymbals and gongs, and the troops began to move. It was as if we were watching a slow motion picture. As a matter of strict computation, they walked at the rate of thirty-seven steps a minute. Thirty-seven steps a minute—with a precision in their slowness that was amazing. Each company had its own music, and the big gongs were carried in the hand and, on certain steps, brought forward beyond the body and struck. Do *mi* do; do *mi* do—clear, ringing notes punctuating the garrulous, piping music of the fifes, the retarded beat of the drums, the clashing sound of the cymbals.

What a pageant! What a gorgeous comic opera troupe! What a conglomeration of costumes, as if gathered from all the theatrical outfitters in the world and put together with rare humor and a barbaric eye for color! The first company wore red tunics, red hats like firemen's helmets, and red shorts over white trousers; the next wore all white, with red trimmings and bands across the chest; the next was soberly correct in dark blue and white striped tunics, white trousers, black boots and red bands, and they carried bayonets, whereas the other companies had had towering lances tipped with pennants.

Then came companies all in black with red bands; companies with black coats, red aprons, and something white hanging over the aprons; companies with red tunics, yellow sleeves, short blue-green tied-and-dyed skirts, so tied and dyed that the white portion hung in front like a kilt, and celluloid fezzes divided into two colors, green and gilt; companies with green coats, yellow sleeves, blue and white tied-and-dyed aprons . . . on and on and on.

Some walked with bare feet, some wore pumps, some shoes, some boots. One thousand men, and it took them half an hour to get around to the reviewing stand. There were arrow carriers, with the quivers hanging over their shoulders; and, as the others dipped the colors, they dipped their arrows when they passed the Sultan, sitting motionless on his big horse.

While I stood taking notes of this stream of color, a baby hanging over its mother's arms was taking note of me; and finally the young Javanese woman turned around, too, to see what was fascinating her child. It seems that my bag and my wrist-watch were matters of great interest to the infant, as she told me with a pretty smile, friendly and yet a little shy; and, when I offered them for closer inspection she, too, made use of the opportunity. We had a little conversation in Malay—just the sort of conversation you'd have in English with a mother whose child admired your bag and your watch; and it struck me that, in the midst of a spectacle so strange and so bizarre, so comic-opera and so Oriental, I should have come upon this universal note.

A. DE L.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Different Voices

All night long you hear them, mumbling, rumbling; chattering and tumbling; vaulting, stumbling, over the cliffs. They are the thousand voices of the great sea. All day, when the clouds are like white wool in a blue Wedgwood basin, they carol a roundelay and fling delicate coins of song upon the massive, bronze shoulders of The Ledge. All day, when the clouds are laden pomegranates, full of pearly rain seed, and the leaves of the poplar and the choke-cherry turn a pewter surface upward, the voices growl and grumble deep, deep down, in the farthest purple depth of waves which lash the shingle.

There are many different voices. Some are like the brass boom of an ancient Chinese gong, some like flakes of crystal dropped into a glass. Others are clear and liquid, like the round, full song which pours in a golden stream of melody from the throat of the veery, in the rose-red month of June. Some of them sound like hammers on a giant anvil, and some like the combined roaring of a dozen blacksmiths' furnaces, as if the thousand horses of the sea were continuously shod. But whether the high tones are hushed and the minor tones prevailing, or whether the gentle sounds are swallowed in one great, lungful roar, as they are when the earth opens and the black knights of the thunder charge through the universe, their red swords flashing; whether a threnody is uppermost or an anthem, they are telling stories—telling stories to the Island, all about itself.

They are stories which cannot be heard from the garden or the porch. They cannot be heard from a rowboat anchored in the bay, or from the moss-grown underpinning of the lobster wharf. If, however, in the half-light which shawls the edge of day, before the moon climbs her silver ladder out of the sea, you will stretch yourself, face downward over The Ledge, with your feet fast in a clump of wild sea lavender, and your hands flat on the shining, wet surface of the rock; and if you will remain perfectly still until your hair is like seaweed and your lips taste like the salty, round berries in the beach pools, you will begin then to distinguish what the voices say.

* * *

There is the long, long ago story of the painted Indians, blazing an arduous trail up through the group of islands; blazing their hunted path on the silent trees of the forest, eating the ripe, sweet fruit of the field and woodland hollow.

There is the story of Salem Barr and his famous three-month excursions to Gale and Arrowsmith and Bramble, in a two-wheeled gig, to collect taxes due the State of Maine. The gig hangs, gray with dust and clothed with the fabric of many spiders' weaving, from the ceiling of Hiram Rutter's barn. The yellow, musty book in which he made his entries rests, with a powder horn and some sentimental volumes of verses and exercises of 1844, in a rusty, little tin trunk, in the forgotten hayloft.

There is the gruesome tale of Jack Skinstone, the miser, who bragged because he lived on thirty cents a week. He ate broken hard-bread and drank sour buttermilk. The details of his parsimonious habits are whispered hurriedly, and a tall, engulfing wave carries them off as soon as they are uttered.

There are vivid legends of hardy sailing men, of fugitives from justice, of exquisite women, of malevolent witches. There are memories of sails like flocks of white birds floating in majestic formation, on the masts of great square riggers, into the island harbor for three months' supplies.

All these you will hear; and the floating ends of the voices will follow you all the way up the curving, narrow path from The Ledge, past the cranberry bog and the emerald snake and the chipmunk, by the little white house with nasturtiums and marigolds. Somewhere between the red toadstools and your own dooryard, they will leave off telling stories. You will never know exactly when it happens.

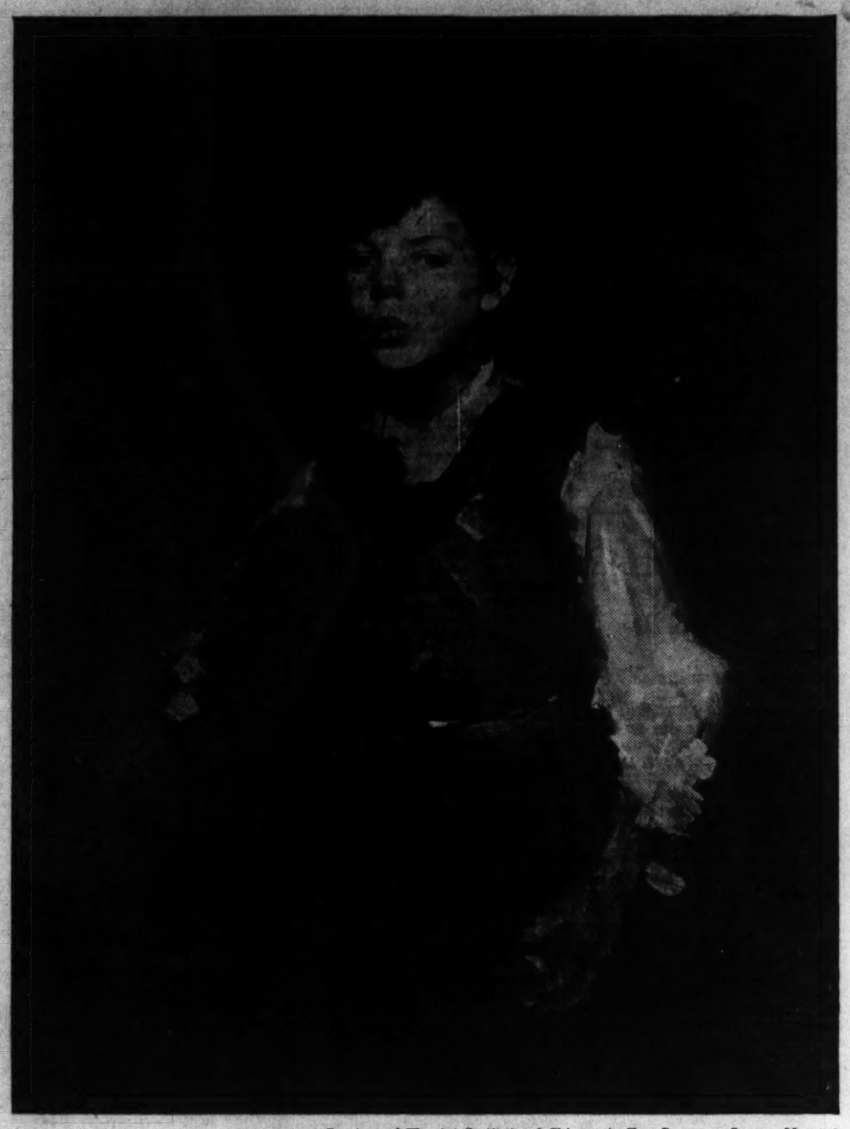
P. P. S.

I Shall Go Back

I shall go back one day to the homely places
I love and remember.
Back to the friends I knew, and the fading faces
That haunt my dreams.
I shall go back to the cottage I loved as a child,
In the village under the hill—
Back to the woods I roamed, and the quiet river;
The river which mirrors the sky when the wind is still.

I shall go back—
As swallows fly north to cottage eaves and homely places,
I shall go back to the land that I love, and its friendly faces.

BERYL NETHERCLIFT.



Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"The Whistling Boy," by Frank Duveneck

"THE WHISTLING BOY" is one of the finest pieces of technical painting in the Century of Progress Art Exhibition at the Chicago Art Institute. It was painted by an American artist, Frank Duveneck, in Munich in 1872, and is considered one of his best canvases. When Duveneck began to paint, everyone thought it necessary to go to Europe for first-class art instruction, and he fell so in love with the European atmosphere that he spent most of his active years there. After he returned finally to America, he did practically no painting.

Duveneck did much to bring a new note into American art, but he did it by becoming one of the most brilliant exponents of the type of painting prevalent in Germany in the sixties and seventies. He was a student at the Royal Academy at Munich; and, after his studies were over, his work achieved such popularity that students flocked to him in Germany and Italy where he remained for long periods. He was a friend of Whistler and they spent some time in Venice together where Duveneck, as well as Whistler, produced a series of brilliant etchings. Indeed Duveneck could have been one of the great etchers if he had had more ambition.

Most of Duveneck's work is brilliant figure painting, such as this picture. Brilliant, that is, in the sense of spirited and vital brushwork,—the color is always the same, warm browns, reds and blacks with practically no blue: a sober palette but a rich one. A large number of his canvases were never finished, as he had a tendency to leave them when he had achieved the effect that interested him most. That is the case with this picture. Close examination shows that the hand and arm are merely suggested, but it is hardly noticeable. The boy is whistling so serenely that you are somewhat inclined to join in chorus. He is a serious, attractive youngster with red lips and very black hair, wearing a sort of brown leather apron. Evidently he was a professional model or some lad seen on the street that struck Duveneck's fancy.

I knew Duveneck as an old man who had not painted for years. He sat quietly and not unhappily dreaming day after day, about the times of his earlier triumphs, it seemed to me, when his work and that of the erratic Whistler were discussed by everyone interested in art. Yet, strangely enough, there was nothing imaginative about his work. He was a great painter but hardly a great artist, though some of his etchings are artistically far ahead of his painting. He tried sculpture once and modeled a beautiful monument of a recumbent figure of his wife which is now in Florence, though replicas of it are in many museums.

It is not always necessary that a fine painting be a great work of art. This picture gave its painter the same thrill, while he was doing it, that a musician would have gained from playing an instrument beautifully, more or less indifferent to the composition he was playing. The colors are rich and harmonious, the brushwork versatile and sure, and he stopped when the subject matter ceased to interest him. This same interest cannot fail to be communicated to us. "The Whistling Boy" is owned by the Cincinnati Art Museum.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

Horsemen of Early California

The decorations of masculine attire at this time were such as to make riding a fine show. Around the crown of the broad-brimmed sombrero was twisted a coil of gold or silver cord; over the shoulders was flung, with ostentatious carelessness, a short cloak of velvet or brocade; the waistcoats were embroidered in gold, silver, or gay colors; so also were the knee-breeches, leggings and stockings. Long silken garters, with ornamented tassels at the ends, were wound round and round to hold the stockings in place. Even the cumbrous wooden stirrups were carved in elaborate designs. No wonder that men accustomed to such braveries as these saw ignominy in the plain American trousers.

They seem to have been a variety of Centaur, these early California men. They were seldom off their horses except to eat and sleep. They mounted, with jingling silver spur and glittering bridle, for the shortest distances, even to cross a plaza. They paid long visits on horseback, without dismounting. Clattering up to the window or door-still, halting, throwing one knee over the crupper, the reins lying loose, they sat at ease, far more at ease than in a house.—HELEN HUNT JACKSON, in "Echoes in the City of the Angels," 1883.

Inland Village

This is their world; this portion of the earth
Means much to them—nay do not mock nor jeer;
This spot has held the things to them most dear;
Their earliest dreams, their sorrows and their mirth.
Who enters it must never count the worth
Of homes in terms of gold lest he appear
As one whose heart is sadly out of gear—
Who holds no reverence for their place of birth.

Evening comes gently, housewives turn to light
Their lamps and spread the table's simple fare;
Then comes the friendly clicking of a gate
That makes the day's soft blending with the night
And all the little houses seem to wear
A peace unknown to mansions of the great.

—MARGARET E. BAUNER, in "The Hill Road." (Dallas, Texas: The Kaleidograph Press.)

"Je n'aurai point de disette"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A L'HEURE actuelle, bien des gens sont pour la première fois aux prises avec le problème des ressources, et ils attribuent peut-être leurs embarras à des circonstances sur lesquelles ils croient n'avoir aucun empire. Pour d'autres, par contre, le problème n'est pas nouveau, et la croyance générale aux "temps difficiles" leur donne l'occasion d'avoir plus de foi et de confiance dans l'Amour divin, qui peut subvenir aux besoins de chaque jour. Le sens de manque est aussi ancien que l'humanité, car c'est essentiellement la croyance en un pouvoir autre que Dieu. Du point de vue matériel, cette croyance semble régner; mais elle n'appartient pas aux enfants de Dieu. Le Psalmiste dit: "Les lionceaux connaissent la disette et la faim; mais ceux qui recherchent l'Eternel ne manquent d'aucun bien." Si cette promesse divine ne s'accomplit pas à notre égard, ne devrions-nous pas nous éveiller au fait qu'elle concerne ceux "qui recherchent l'Eternel"? Il faut donc que nous fassions un effort plus humble et plus sincère pour remplir cette condition spirituelle.

La Bible contient bien des promesses de réconfort et de guérison qui s'accomplissent dans l'existence humaine à mesure qu'on les comprend et qu'on les utilise. Christ Jésus illumina les promesses bibliques lorsqu'il dit: "Cherchez premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice, et toutes ces choses vous seront données par-dessus." Certains croient qu'ils font tout leur possible pour satisfaire à cette demande spirituelle, et cependant malgré tant d'efforts, leur situation ne s'améliore pas. Nous savons que chacun de nous pourrait probablement augmenter quelque peu ses efforts et compter plus entièrement sur Dieu; il n'en est pas moins vrai que ceux qui cherchent sincèrement à servir le Seigneur, à mettre au premier rang les choses spirituelles, devraient peut-être aussi revendiquer avec plus d'énergie l'accomplissement des promesses divines, ici même et dès maintenant.

A la page 596 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy définit le terme "vallée," dont l'un des synonymes est "dépression;" elle cite en outre ces lignes empruntées au psaume vingt-troisième: "Même quand je marcherais par la vallée de l'ombre de la mort, je ne craindrais aucun mal." Nous pouvons donc aujourd'hui traverser sans crainte la vallée de la dépression, si nous savons résister à la tentation de croire que le mal est réel. Mrs. Eddy ajoute au paragraphe suivant: "La Science Chrétienne, contredisant les sens, fait que la vallée bourgeonne et s'épanouit comme la rose."

Dans bien des foyers et sous tous les cieux, on prouve cette vérité concernant les ressources accessibles et pratiques de l'Amour divin, qui pourvoit à tout. La Science Chrétienne ne nous enseigne point à ignorer les problèmes du monde, ou à faire preuve d'une froide indifférence à l'égard de ceux qui souffrent. Elle offre au contraire un remède universel, qui résoudra inévitablement tous les problèmes s'il est utilisé par les individus et les nations.

L'application des moyens spirituels résout les problèmes humains: ce fait fut prouvé il y a quelques années par une femme qui élevait sa petite famille à l'aide de ressources apparemment bien insuffisantes. Lorsqu'elle faisait des emplettes pour sa famille, le message de Paul aux Philippiens lui venait parfois à l'esprit: "Mon Dieu pourvoira aussi à tous vos besoins, selon sa richesse et avec gloire, par Jésus-Christ." Quelquefois la liste des choses indispensables lui paraissait fort longue et la somme d'argent disponible bien minime; mais lorsqu'elle se rendait compte que les ressources correspondaient à "sa richesse," il était pourvu à tous les besoins. Parfois encore il fallait faire une distinction plus nette entre les désirs et les choses vraiment nécessaires; mais les preuves de l'omnipotence de Dieu, du bien, abondaient sans cesse, de sorte que la mère de famille se sentait constamment encouragée et cherchait à mieux connaître Dieu, source de tous les biens. Cette femme vit son modeste foyer devenir confortable et beau, quoique toujours simple; puis à mesure que le besoin s'en faisait sentir, des circonstances inattendues vinrent faciliter les études et le développement intellectuel. Ces avantages ne pouvaient se mesurer d'après des ressources matérielles, mais provenaient de "sa richesse."

"L'Eternel est mon berger; je n'aurai point de disette." Ceci n'est pas seulement une figure de style à la fois poétique et belle: c'est l'expression d'une loi divine qui peut se prouver même au sein des circonstances humaines les plus pénibles. Si nous voulons faire entrer dans notre expérience l'activité de cette loi, il ne suffit pas d'y croire. Il faut la vivre en confiant la direction de nos pensées à l'Amour divin, en exprimant chaque jour la bienveillance, la gratitude, la douceur, la tolérance et la compassion. Il faut de plus revendiquer et attendre avec joie l'accomplissement de la promesse faite à tous les enfants de Dieu, et savoir qu'ils n'auront "point de disette."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, Etats-Unis.)

"I shall not want"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY people are at present struggling with the problem of supply who may never have had to consider it before, and who perhaps believe that their difficulty is the result of circumstances over which they have no control. There are others, again, to whom the problem of lack is no new one, and who find in the prevalent belief in "hard times" an opportunity to increase their faith and confidence in the power of divine Love to meet their daily needs. The sense of lack is as old as humanity, because fundamentally it is a belief in a power apart from God. It is a belief that seems to prevail according to material sense; but it does not belong to the children of God. The Psalmist said, "The young lions do lack, and suffer hunger: but they that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing." If this divine promise is not being fulfilled in our experience, we may need to awaken to the fact that the promise is made to those "that seek the Lord," and the demand, therefore, is more earnestly and humbly to strive to fulfill this spiritual requirement.

In the Bible are many promises of comfort and healing, and as they are understood and utilized they are fulfilled in human experience. Christ Jesus illuminated the Bible promises when he said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Some believe they are fulfilling this spiritual requirement to the best of their ability, and yet, in spite of their efforts at well-doing, their condition remains unchanged. While we know that everyone may be able to try a little harder and trust a little more, yet it is also true that those who are earnestly endeavoring to seek the Lord, to put spiritual things first, may also need to claim more emphatically for themselves the fulfillment of the divine promises here and now.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 596) Mary Baker Eddy defines "valley" in part as "depression," and also quotes the following lines from the twenty-third Psalm: "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil." So, today, we can walk through the valley of depression without fear, if we resist the temptation to believe in evil as real. Mrs. Eddy adds in the next paragraph, "Christian Science, contradicting sense, maketh the valley to bud and blossom as the rose."

All over the world this truth as to the practical availability of divine Love to supply all our needs is being proved in many homes. Christian Science does not teach its students to ignore world problems or coldly to disregard those who are suffering. On the contrary, it offers a universal remedy, which, if utilized by individuals and by nations, will inevitably solve their problems.

That one can work out human problems through the application of spiritual means was proved some years ago in the experience of a woman who was bringing up her little family with what seemed very inadequate means. Sometimes when she was shopping to supply the family needs there would come to her the message of Paul to the Philippians, "But my God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus." Sometimes the list of needs looked very big and the amount of money available very small; but when she realized that the supply was "according to his riches," the needs were all supplied. Sometimes there needed to be a clearer realization of the difference between "I want" and "I need;" but there were always abundant proofs of the omnipotence of God, good, and these proofs were always a further incentive to learn more of God, the source of all good. This woman saw a little home grow into comfort and simple beauty, and unexpected opportunities opened for education and development as these needs arose. The measurement of these advantages was not according to the material source of supply, but "according to his riches."

"The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want," is not merely a beautiful poetical figure of speech; it is a statement of divine law, which can be proved true even in the most difficult of human experiences. If we would bring into our experience the activity of this law, we need to do more than merely believe in it. We must live it by letting divine Love control our thinking, and so express in our daily lives loving-kindness, gratitude, gentleness, toleration, and compassion. And we must also claim, with glad expectancy and rejoicing, the promise which is for all of God's children, that they "shall not want" any good thing.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Brooks

The brook that runs by Guthrie's Mill
Has little work to do;
The sluice-gate lets a foaming flood
Of idle water through.

No one remembers hereabouts
When last the wheel turned round,
Or who stood watch above the pond,
Or what the grist he ground.

Oh, brooks have duties of their own,
Have other trysts to keep
Where lily-pads are islanded
And stony falls are steep!

They toss our shackles like a leaf,
Challenge our gates with song.
If brooks are idle, let them be
To wind their way along.

And never mind the rust and moss
That cling to Guthrie's Mill.
In many a cool and shadowy pool,
The trout are leaping still!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Love." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. During the months of July and August the Sunday evening service is omitted.

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Book Reviews and Literary News

A Writer With a Vision

The Great Wall of China, by Franz Kafka. Translated by Willa and Edwin Muir. London: Secker. 7s. 6d.

THE importance of Franz Kafka, the young Austrian novelist who passed on a few years ago, is now being realized outside his own country. In 1930 his long allegorical novel "The Castle," was first published in English and before giving us its natural successor "The Trial," the translators bring forward "The Great Wall of China," a collection of stories, fables and aphorisms which belong for the most part to his final period, and which, because of a certain distance, order and serenity lie like a calm between the two storms. We refer to storms on Mr. Edwin Muir's authority, for we have not read "The Castle," but any reader of the present collection will be driven by curiosity to the longer book.

For it is obvious that Kafka is an original and revolutionary writer, in both form and thought. There is no reason to believe that he is a Communist—he is not interested in conventional politics and his thought is in any case incompatible with exclusive materialism—but there are passages in which he divines the community to be a "religious" body, and which might open vistas in the midst of those Communists whose materialism is partly a conscious inhibition of a religious sense of which they are afraid.

* * *

There is this social significance in Kafka who, in his preoccupation with the spiritual problem of a man's place in the community and of his struggle against isolation and separateness, reminds one of certain aspects of the work of D. H. Lawrence, although in approach there is a world of difference between the Jew with his natural gentleness, subtlety, patience and mysticism, and the tortured collier nonconformist. The isolation of Kafka accentuated the sense of isolation which he felt to be the lot of all men in the modern world; and it may be that in solving his other problem, that of seeking touch with heavenly power, he saw the solution of the former. This point is, however, as Mr. Muir says in his interesting introduction to the present collection, that Kafka realized the existence of the problem:

> It is also a problem that has become crucial in our time, where we see tradition after tradition crumbling, and society itself a chaos in which it is hard to find one's way, far less a vocation that has a transcendental sanction. The greatness of Kafka lies not in his having solved the problem, which would be absurd, but rather in his having realized it with a power of imagination and thought unexampled in our time.

Like Rilke, he stands out as one of the few contemporary writers—I doubt indeed if there are any others—with a genuine religious vision as distinguished from a conventional, imitative or adapted one.

* * *

On the basis of "The Great Wall of China" alone it would be premature to make anything more than that general statement. Three stories stand out; the title piece: "The Investigations of a Dog," and the really magnificent story, "The Hunter Gracchus," breathless, lucid, dramatic without stirring the air which almost seems to listen to the words. These are disturbing pieces. More disturbing because the fantasy and the allegory are not perilously in the air, are not Harlequin somersaults into symbolism, but are attached to the divinations of a scrupulous mind.

It is easy to say that a writer who seems to mean many things, means in fact nothing; but the point of Kafka's work is not what it may mean but what pores of atrophied sensibility it may open. How are we to be sensible of the powers from which we have become separated? It is his triumph that he makes us aware of their shadows. In the allegory, "The Investigations of a Dog," in which human beings are the unmentioned powers, we feel their shadows while the uncomprehending dog applies himself patiently and sincerely to the question: "Whence does the earth produce food?"; "Why does food come from the air?"; "Can I make it fall to my very mouth by contemplation and fasting instead of to the floor?"; "Why does asking questions separate me from other dogs and why are we dogs now silent with each other when once we were in communion one with another?" The creeping dramatic power, the emotion of this allegory are admirable. We have lost a consciousness, he seems to say. What was it? How did we lose it? In "The Great Wall of China," the questions are: Why did the high command allow the wall to be built in sections? What was their purpose? Was it merely to keep out the Northern bandits, or was it an eternal purpose, binding us together without our knowing why? It is another variation in his theme.

* * *

So Kafka asks, patiently sifting argument, leading us almost to the sill of a big window, where, perhaps, he suggests, a vision may lie. But one must not detach argument from his matter, for his work may best be compared with fluid light passing over objects and changing them. His mind is objective; he is concrete in every detail.

Kafka, a hermit of integrity, published his work only under the greatest pressure from his friends, and left strict instructions that all unpublished work and letters should be destroyed. If these instructions had been obeyed neither this book nor "The Castle," and "The Trial," would have been published. We are assured the decision of his executors to go counter to his wishes was taken only after the most scrupulous consideration; it would be interesting to know how they dealt with the question, how far an artist belongs to himself. In Kafka's case the question is peculiarly delicate and almost cruel. For a deep privacy is engraved upon his work.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

A Note to Correspondents

QUOTING from the Holiday of July 22, "Bridgeport . . . one of the capitals of Fairfield County," Mr. Robt. Hart Lewis (also a Bookman) of West Haven, Conn., comments: "In my boyhood days, I can recall attending with my grandfather (a representative from Hampton, Conn.) one of the last sessions in the Old State House in New Haven, the then second capital of Conn. Have never heard in all the rivalry twixt N. H. and B. that the latter ever claimed any CAPITALSHIP, nor have I ever heard that our several COUNTIES ever had any capitals, even let alone their being called county seats. However, we all learn if we live long enough—so many thanks."

We are very glad to have been of assistance to Mr. Lewis, but we must disclaim any credit for the information, which was culled from Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World . . . Meantime we have another correspondent who really worries us, sending us postcards with provocative comments . . . Thus on one occasion he (or she) sent this quotation (with comment) from an article of ours on the theater: "'Here, in the first act, Captain Despard, an English officer, is billeted during convalescence from a wound with an Irish family.' Indicating poetic lineage?" . . . And, after our notice of Miss Storm Jamesen's autobiography: "Dear, dear; 75% S. J., 25% L. A. S. Wanted: At least 99% L. A. S." . . . Very flattering, but not, we feel, without a note of irony . . . These messages are signed, illegibly, "Pales" or "Pahs" or something like that . . . The Editor regrets that until he has full name and address, he can pay no attention to such communications.

* * *

Slowly, after playtime, the habit of reading is resumed . . . We began with "Livingstones," a novel by Derrick Leon, reviewed in London for the Monitor (April 8) and now published in America by John Day . . . "Livingstones," which applies the "Grand Hotel" technique to an interior decorating shop, has been recommended by the Book-of-the-Month Club and by the British Book Society, and its jacket resounds with the cheers of distinguished critics and novelists . . . The Times Literary Supplement forgets in its excitement what it was taught in grammar school and exclaims that this novel "must rank very highly among the fiction of the last 20 years" . . . Other venerated authorities are made equally inarticulate by their enthusiasm.

The extraordinary thing is that of all the reviews of the book we have read, only one mentions the peculiarities of Mr. Leon's style . . . Here is a sentence from his first page: "Though while its houses have invariably been tenanted by those historic families who figure so imposingly in Debrett, more recently there has been an encroachment of wealthy bankers and financiers, directors of important companies, or wealthy American hostesses who wish to climb their way into exclusive New York society by means of establishing themselves first in the less rigid society of London" . . . And that is not an exceptional sentence; it is characteristic . . . A man does not ordinarily undertake to play the Brahms Violin Concerto in public without having troubled to learn his "positions"; but it is not regarded as necessary to learn the parts of speech and the rules of grammar before writing a novel . . . You know what the music critics do to the fiddler who can't fiddle; yet the literary critics for the most part do not even mention the crudities of style which make Mr. Leon's novel almost unreadable . . . We do not forget that many a literary genius has handled his tools clumsily; but is not Mr. Leon emulating the wrong qualities of Dickens and Dostoevsky? . . . What the literary world needs is an edict by the League of Nations that only Frenchmen shall be allowed to write.

* * *

Yet there are Americans who write better than Mr. Leon . . . Read Phil Stong's "Stranger's Return" (Harcourt Brace), which has become known even to the non-reading public through the motion picture made from it—and exceptionally well made . . . Mr. Stong has worked on a newspaper, which for a writer is perhaps the next best thing to being a Frenchman . . . There are Englishmen who can write intelligibly, too . . . Richard Aldington has no difficulty in conveying his thoughts, though the thoughts themselves are sometimes incomplete . . . "All Men are Enemies" (Doubleday Doran) rises above much of his previous work because there is less bitterness in it . . . Not everybody will agree with his present exaltation of the life of the senses, but everybody can see that Aldington has now gone romantic—the hero is reunited with the heroine after 13 years' separation.

There is nothing romantic, however, in Aldington's attitude toward war; nor in that of the compilers of a photographic history of "The First World War" (Simon & Schuster) . . . The sardonic quality of the title is carried out by the pictures and by the captions (supplied by Laurence Stallings) . . . We hope this book will be examined in detail by all members of the younger generation who thrill at the sound of a brass band.

So now, perhaps, a Note from Correspondents.

Mechanical Goliath

The Machine Unchained, by L. Hausleiter. London: Routledge. 12s. 6d. net. New York: Century. $3.

"YOU have robbed man of nature, stripped him of his soul; flung him from his place at the center of things and put a money-bag there instead, bulging and snorting." So speaks Herr Hausleiter's imaginary Charlemagne, addressing a company meeting of world industry, in which the spokesman of the nations repeat their shibboleths in terms of gold, machine production, commodities, exchange. In this fanciful, tempestuous scene the author turns exposition to allegory, interrupting the rapid flow of economic facts, statistics and generalizations through which he shows the movement of the modern world as it plunges from crisis to crisis.

He looks back on the development of mechanized industry and commerce in the last century, the swelling figures of wealth and trade, the growth of international credit and the alternation of slumps and booms—and then the war, and the appearance of the United States as a colossus of machine energy and mass productive power, surpassing all the countries of Europe together in the combined horse-power of its labor and its machines. He draws a picture of the fantastic situation that arose when an improverished Europe found itself in the position of being a debtor to the United States, while at the same time the United States required Europe as a market for her excess products. All appeared to be going well so long as America continued to grant credits and more credits. European debt increased. She was paying with money borrowed and borrowed again from her creditor. Meantime the American machine was working faster and faster, and demanding that more and yet more products should be bought.

The bubble was swelling and coming nearer to bursting point. The crash came when the world was forced to realize that paper capital is not wealth. This is how Herr Hausleiter sums up the claim of the United States:

> Our European debtors must not pay in gold, for they have too little and we too much.
>
> Our European debtors must not pay in goods, for they manufacture more or less the same as we do, but we have enough goods of our own and it would only harm our industries.
>
> Our European debtors ought to pay us with all the things that we have not, rubber, coffee, tea, and the like; but unluckily they themselves have not got these things.

From the operation of an artificial world credit system the author turns to the operation of cartels and trusts in the moment of world crisis. In previous slumps prices have been "surgical instruments." Prices fall to a level at which the accumulated surplus stocks can again be absorbed. "But what do the self-protective organizations do, cartels, trusts, syndicates? They keep the surgical instrument for industry as a whole under lock and key. And then? It may be the function of the self-protective organizations to oppose a panic due to collapse of prices, and prevent an excessive annihilation of capital . . . and guide the process. But this function must not degenerate into a price dictatorship. . . . For where there is no buyer there is also no seller."

Behind this general confusion the author sees the undirected force of the "Mechanical Goliath" grinding out standardized products for a world which does not know how to stretch out its hand to consume them. He sees the culture of the nations languishing before the brute power of ruthless economic forces, and hundreds of millions of peasants threatened with the loss of their right to work. "In the next five years five times 500,000 tractors will be produced in the world, with five times 20,000,000 horsepower. . . . That is equal to the energy of 1,600,000,000 men." His roving eye discerns a not distant future in which, melodramatically enough, he calls the attention of his now surely distracted readers to the Horsemen of the Apocalypse as they "gallop over man's steppes and dunes." He has no little skill in heaping up mountains of statistics and translating them into formidable images of life-movement, with millions of men crawling about like ants. It is his circumstantial tale of the "world crisis" thrown, as it were, on to the screen. It is a clever piece of diagnosis put forward in the most sensational possible manner.

His remedy, somewhat briefly stated, is less convincing. In his account of the breaking up of the masses into occupational bodies and the creation of the Corporate State he treats us to much of the jargon with which the German Nazi have familiarized us. Herr Hausleiter is good at diagnosis. But when he leaves the task of exposing what is amiss with the world and approaches the question of the remedy, the fire goes out of his writing, and he hurries to an inadequate conclusion.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

Melvil Dewey, Seer, Inspirer, Doer, a biographic compilation by Grosvenor Dawe (Lake Placid, N. Y.: Lake Placid Club. $3) promises through its title a delightful, inspirational book. When one starts to read it, the spelling makes one halt. Theoretically one may approve of simplified spelling. Mr. Dewey thought it a much-needed short cut to education. Actually it makes one read in a stuttering kind of way. As for the book itself, it contains a vast amount of information laboriously gathered together. One hopes for a book sometime that will be like the man, vivid, dynamic, with a saving grace of humor, the sort of book deserved by the one who, more than all others, smoothed the path of the librarian. Many are the milestones in Mr. Dewey's career—the "Decimal System of Classification," which he originated in 1876 and which is now used in cataloguing books in all parts of the world; the Library Journal, which he founded; the School of Library Economy; the first school for librarians, and finally the Lake Placid Club. We still await a biography of Mr. Dewey, not only encyclopedic, like the present volume, but less emphatically biased and a bit more alive.

"Flush," Virginia Woolf's new book, a biography of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's cocker spaniel, will be published on Oct. 5 by Harcourt, Brace. It is the October choice of the Book Society in England. McBride's publication entitled "Flush of Wimpole Street and Broadway" is quite another book, being the memoirs of Katharine Cornell's cocker spaniel.

One Hundred Years

A Century of Progress, edited by Charles A. Beard. New York: Harper. $3.

SOMETIMES one is forced to wonder, "What is progress?" as Pilate inquired, "What is truth?" The exposition at Chicago bearing the same title as this book bears witness to extraordinary progress made in the sciences since the World's Columbian Exposition of 40 years ago. It also testifies in striking and graphic fashion to changes in artistic ideals, particularly in architectural styles. But whether these changes are indicative of progress, or do not, in fact, imply a mere temporary eccentricity, is a matter concerning which both artists and mere lay observers will probably differ radically.

And so to some extent this very impressive volume edited by Professor Beard causes one, after reading certain of its chapters, to exult in the progress made toward accomplishing well-being for all mankind, while other chapters leave one not without a certain lingering feeling that the progress has been somewhat limited, if indeed its direction has not been backward. A distinguished group of writers have joined in the endeavor to set forth the story of man's conquest over matter and force since 1833. What Mr. Waldemar Kaempffert says of invention as a social manifestation and the chapter by Mr Watson Davis on the advancement of natural science are most impressive. The book, not unlike the exposition, is at its best when it signalizes material progress rather than when it attempts to show a real advancement in the moral or ethical thought of the people. The chapters, for example, on education, on the arts and on literature are disappointing, partly because they are superficial, largely because they have accepted the thesis that in these intellectual activities progress has been steady and uninterrupted.

Perhaps this weakness in the book might be corrected if the period of 100 years had not been taken as that to be studied. For example, the steady progress achieved in American art and literature, the almost continuous advancement of political and social ideals in the United States, would have been most impressive had the historical study ended with the close of the nineteenth century, or perhaps at least with the declaration of the World War. It has been practically 20 years since that cataclysm befell society, and in that 20 years, it can perhaps be demonstrated, much that was gained in the way of moral, intellectual or ethical progress has been lost, or else an abrupt check put to further advancement.

This naturally does not apply to the advancement of natural science, of invention or perhaps of transportation and industry as a whole But the revelations of the last six months find no place in the chapter on banking and finance, nor does one find in Governor Lowden's admirable essay on agriculture an adequate picture of what has happened to that basic human industry in the last five years. Perhaps when a group of writers are asked to describe a Century of Progress it is too much to ask that they should determine whether progress has been actual and uninterrupted. These things they are apt to take for granted. A more critical attitude on the part of this group would unquestionably have contributed somewhat to the authoritative character of the volume which they have prepared.

W. J. A.

Exponent of 'Pure Poetry'

The Name and Nature of Poetry, by A. E. Housman. New York: Macmillan. $1.

CRITICS long ago discovered that the poetry of Mr. A. E. Housman could not be neatly pigeonholed as "classic" or "romantic," and the same thing appears to be true of his literary criticism. The present essay displays all the familiar qualities of his poetry; a style marked by simplicity and purity of diction, ease and economy of movement, austerity of taste and lucidity of expression, with underneath it all an intense romantic nostalgia, the vague, beautiful, desperate ideals of an incorrigible dreamer. Though Mr. Housman has himself expressed in an early poem the opposition in his blood of Celt and Saxon, dreamer and craftsman, his disciplined craftsmanship tends to make one forget how undisciplined are his emotions. The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau.

The thesis of this wholly delightful discussion of poetry is romantic to the core. Briefly, Mr. Housman is an exponent of "pure poetry": there is a magical essence in poetry, which is not in prose; it has nothing to do with what the poem is saying; it cannot be defined but is recognized by the physical sensation which it causes in the reader. This is the burden of his essay, presented in a cooly rational manner and supported by exquisitely chosen pieces of poetry. Fundamentally it is the point of view of the Abbé Bremond, though the appearance of mysticism is carefully avoided. Blake, to Mr. Housman, is the supreme lyrist, and is best appreciated when his meaning is least understood.

There is nothing very original in this theme. It embodies what everyone must admit to be at least a half-truth. The magic of words is not susceptible of logical analysis, and a certain small body of poetry derives all its beauty, while all true poetry derives much, from the magic of words. But the denotative and connotative meaning of words is certainly as important as their sound in the evocation of that magic. If Blake's words were deprived of all intellectual content, the result would no more be poetry than is Lewis Carroll's "Jabberwocky." The question of the relative poetic importance of intellectual content and verbal music is not to be settled by assuming a mystical gulf, on one side of which everything is poetry, on the other side everything prose. The purest "poetry" (if by that is meant verbal music) has an alloy of "prose" (intellectual meaning), while, as Mr. Housman admits, a statement packed with profound, imperative meaning may also have the highest degree of verbal music.

Such a recognition does not explain the essence of poetry, but it should make us chary of restricting the term to the particular sort of poetry which most moves us—as Mr. Housman does. One of the most sensitive and piquant parts of his essay is devoted to arguing that Dryden and Pope were not poets. Much that is said on this score is well said and stands as a refreshing contrast to the Sitwellian preciosity which prompts so much contemporary laudation of eighteenth-century poetry, but the fact remains that Mr. Housman has no other grounds for his statement than the fact that these poets do not give him a shiver down his spine when he reads them. Mr. T. S. Eliot might reply that good Pope gives him a shiver when bad Shelley doesn't, or—taking a different view—that a good detective story gives him a greater shiver than either, thus proving the uselessness of the shiver as a gauge of poetic value.

Nevertheless, for distinction of manner and a discreet exercise of the most refined sensibilities, Mr. Housman's criticism ranks with Mr. Eliot's—a high honor, whatever its analytical shortcomings.

R. P.

Toward a European Nation

Discours à la Nation Européenne, by Julien Benda. Paris: Gallimard. 16frs.

M. JULIEN BENDA has earned distinction as one of the most important French thinkers. Just as Fichte wrote a discourse to the German nation which helped to fashion its unity, so he addresses a discourse to "the European nation," in the hope that there will be created an ideological unity which will afterward transform itself into a real unity. But he bids us beware of the creation of a new nation, enlarged, immense, which shall be merely an extension of the nationalism we know.

What is nationalism? It is composed of two movements. First, men find a resemblance with other men, and declare that these other men belong to the same race, speak the same language, have the same interests, memories and hopes—are brothers. This is obviously a considerable advance on a narrow egoism of the individual. But there is a second movement. Men in their nation draw a circle round themselves, and separate themselves from those whom they do not recognize as their brothers. Thus they regain their egoism in a group form. There is a will of association, but there is also a will of opposition—a love and a hatred.

* * *

That is why it is wrong to praise nationalism as altruistic, for such an appreciation takes into account only the first movement, and forgets the second, which is the real essence of nationalism. The first movement is indeed made with a view to the second. Man no longer regards himself as distinct from the rest of the world in his own person, but he continues to lay stress on his distinction as a member of his nation. Moreover, this national egoism is described as "sacred," placing peoples above the law, subordinating everything to the sovereignty of the group.

There would be only a limited satisfaction in extending nationalism from a country to a continent. It would still be nationalism. Rome perished because it ceased to extend, because it declined to admit the Barbarians into its orbit. Nevertheless, if Europe cannot yet be made in a more moral sense, there would be some advantage in widening the scope of national interests: the European would be less attached to Europe than the Frenchman to France, or the German to Germany.

Throughout, M. Benda insists on moral action. He shows that Europe as a nation has, in some sense, already existed. Justinian, Charlemagne, Innocent III, Charles-Quint, Napoleon and others endeavored to realize Europe, and if they failed it was because a veritable idea of Europe, as distinct from a purely material unity, was not accepted. Europe wished to be disunited. This wish to be disunited has grown, and in the twentieth century is at its height.

* * *

In other words, the idea of nationalism has hitherto prevailed. National sovereignty, though resisted by the intellectuals of the Middle Ages, has developed and has been intensified. A true conception of Europe implies a victory of the abstract over the concrete. It will place intelligence above sentiment. M. Benda particularly asserts that Europe must be rational; it must break with the nineteenth century, with its belief in dynamic forces, in its love of invention, in its exaltation of originality; it must return to the idealism of Plato, to the philosophy of a God perfect from the beginning and not becoming perfect—in a word, to the Christian theology. If it does not however it disguises its thought, it will remain attached to the metaphysics of force.

Thus he is led to declaim against the "natural enemies" of Europe. Among them he puts the artists, who are wedded to that which is particular, that which is different. He considers that the moralists of heroism, who adopt a tragic theory of life, are also to be regarded as among the enemies of Europe. So are the champions of order—that is to say, of social hierarchy. These, as well as the professional militarists, the munition manufacturers and the money lenders are anti-European.

* * *

Likewise, he is skeptical of official institutions which are held to be pacific, such as the League of Nations; for these institutions, he says, can be efficacious only in the measure that they represent the general desire for peace. Nor will he have anything to do with those who teach that peace will automatically come as a result of evolution, for they invite men to neglect the necessary effort. Nothing but a change of public morality will suffice. The argument that war does not pay he regards as base, if it is not false. It is like saying that we must not steal because we shall be punished. Nor has he much faith in an intermingling of peoples; peace will be the fruit of the inner life, and not of superficial globe-trotting.

Europe — and afterward that greater nation which Victor Hugo called Humanity—will not spring from any material activities or institutions. It will spring from a moral conception of Europe and of humanity. Doubtless there are many things on which it is possible to disagree with M. Benda, but assuredly his book is the most illuminating intellectual work that has appeared for some time in France.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

The Lyre Bird

The Lore of the Lyre Bird, by Ambrose Pratt, president of the Royal Zoological Society of Victoria. Sydney, Australia: The Endeavour Press.

HERE is set forth in appealing manner the story of one of the most interesting birds in the world. The reason this bird is not better known is that its habitat is confined to a comparatively small area along the eastern Australian coast. Australia is blessed with a highly characteristic fauna and flora, and among a great variety of birds none presents more attractive qualities than the lyre bird.

Unprecedented, perhaps, in bird lore is the remarkable degree of intelligence manifested by this bird through an extraordinary friendship with a woman horticulturist. Practically an entire chapter in the book is devoted to an account of this strange friendship, out of which grew an intimate acquaintance with the habits and characteristics of the bird. The bird, naturally shy, observed this lady watching him while she was working about her garden. As she approached him, the bird, evidencing no fear, accepted her friendliness.

* * *

As his confidence grew, he became a daily visitor at his friend's home, even giving concerts of two hours' length on her veranda ledge. The friendship of the bird was unmistakably evidenced by his concern over her absence on one occasion and his effort to console her through his singing at another time. These concerts became so famous that the lady was able, on many occasions, to entreat him to sing before visitors. One of his performances included imitations of the calls and songs of at least 20 famous songsters of the Australian forest. When singing, his body swayed in measured rhythm to his own music. This concert has been referred to as "A Miracle of the Dandenongs."

In addition to a full account of the natural history and habits of this interesting creature, there are many illustrations showing the bird in its environment in many characteristic poses. That it is unique I proved for myself on a visit to one of the haunts of the lyre bird in the Dandenongs, a mountainous region some 20 miles from Melbourne, accompanied by a keen student of nature who has become known as a close companion of the lyre bird. While we did not actually see his pets, which had become so tame that they often sat on his knee and watched him as he ate his frugal meal, yet we did hear their calls.

* * *

It is safe to say that the lyre bird is the most consummate mocker of the bird world. His ability in this direction is not confined to the repeating of the songs of other birds, but to the imitation of almost any sound he hears. The crack of the stockman's whip, the buzzing of a saw, the blows of the axman and many other common sounds are repeated by this entertainer to a degree of accuracy that is quite surprising.

A. F. G.

What They Think

Contemporary Opinion. Selected and edited by Kendall B. Taft, John Francis McDermott, Dana O. Jensen. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.

OBVIOUSLY a textbook, as the pages of questions on the text, bound at the end of the volume indicates, this is an exceedingly readable and instructive book. Its compilers in their foreword declare their purpose of giving readers a sort of cross-section of the social phenomena of our times. In pursuit of this end they have sought opinions of business men, lawyers, clergymen, natural scientists, educators, novelists, poets, journalists and even laborers—though surely the others in this catalogue are not free from labor. It is a very interesting survey of life as lived today, but sometimes the reader finds himself wandering in a maze of inconsistencies. We glance not approvingly at Virginia Thompson's devastating diagnosis of "the Boy Friend," with her conclusion: "More and more the girl of today finds herself forced to turn to older men for congenial companionship, a common mental outlook, and—since propinquity has lost none of its old effectiveness—for husbands." And then we turn a page or two and find one Lorine Pruette declaring: "Women fail because they do not have to succeed. They are under less economic pressure. Most women can still prevail upon some man to work for them."

Or take the topic of education—a form of intellectual activity in which the cultured folk of the United States are floundering just at present. Albert Jay Nock would have no one admitted to a university save those having the "ability to read Latin and Greek prose with such ease and correctness as to show that language difficulties were forever left behind." But President Hutchins of the University of Chicago—whose opinion is surely that of an expert—would have the student seeking a place in his "University of Utopia," enter "upon his higher education when he can show that he is ready to do so, irrespective of his years in high school or his grades there."

Yet, though he becomes involved in such contradictions, the intelligent reader will find this book full of interest. If he really knows how to read for pleasure and profit, he will accept Bertrand Russell's essay "In Praise of Idleness," as the most sensible thing in the volume, and pray for the time when a universal working day of only four hours will leave men free to browse among such prose anthologies as this.

Miss McCarthy Recalls

Myself and My Friends, by Lillah McCarthy, O. B. E. (Lady Keeble). With an Aside by G. Bernard Shaw. London: Thornton Butterworth, Ltd. 18s. net.

MISS LILLAH McCARTHY was leading woman at the Court, London, during the early years of the century, when that theater blazed into a brief dramatic and intellectual glory with the first plays of Galsworthy, Granville-Barker and Shaw. Miss McCarthy tells the story with extreme skill. She has a verbal slickness that would have made her a first-rate light leader writer, had journalism rather than the theater claimed her. One of her earliest dramatic experiences was to play Mercia in "The Sign of the Cross" with Wilson Barrett. But Miss McCarthy was fitted for more ambitious things than this, and soon, she says, began to wonder whether the quality of Mercia was not strained. After an unhappy beginning, her father, for whom she had a great admiration, took her away from school, and continued her education himself by reading to her "Paradise Lost." Only with him as fellow-student, Miss McCarthy remarks, it was "Paradise Regained."

Her book gives many entertaining glimpses of late Victorian life. Sir Frank Benson, for example, was allowed to play Shakespeare at the Cheltenham Ladies' College, because he was a gentleman (had he not been at Oxford?). But even Benson had to appear, not in costume, but in morning clothes, for the sake of decorum. In the nineties Miss McCarthy played Lady Macbeth for the Shakespeare Society at St. George's Hall. Shaw, then critic of the Saturday Review, spoke not unkindly of her performance, but advised her to go into the country for 10 years to learn her job. She took his advice, and 10 years later almost to the day, walked into his flat in Adelphi Terrace, reminded him of his remark, and demanded a part in one of his plays. Thus she came to take the rôle of Ann Whitefield in "Man and Superman."

Miss McCarthy was trained under many masters, and learned from all of them. Herbert Vezin taught her to speak audibly (there was no taste, says Miss McCarthy, for strong, silent actors in the early days of the century), Wilson Barrett taught her to have "breadth and flamboyance," Miss Marie Tempest and Miss Irene Vanbrugh showed her how to avoid subordinating the play to the part, and Mr. William Poel that the most important section of an actor's job is thinking.

Miss McCarthy has met many famous people. Of Mr. Laurence Housman she says, "No man ever went out to make so many enemies, and found so many friends." Sir James Barrie can be "silent in many languages," and Herbert Asquith once told her that he would rather have been a professor at Oxford than Prime Minister. The only time a Cabinet of which he was a member ever went to a Division was over the question of a Latin quotation. But the most inescapable figure in the book is Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, who contributes a characteristic "Aside" in which he maintains that he inaugurated in the theater a "back to Shakespeare" movement in the matter of acting, both Hamlet and John Tanner, apparently, having to be played in exactly the same way.

H. H.

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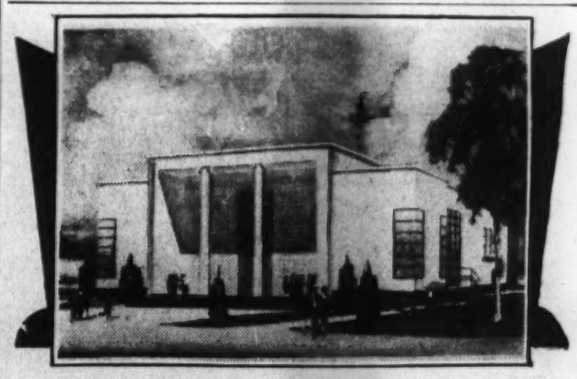

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Financial: News and Comment

Deposits of Large Banks in Year Up About One Billion

Of 38 in $100,000,000 Class, Best Gain Is by New York Institutions

A gain of close to $1,000,000,000 in deposits was marked up by the country's large banking institutions—having deposits of $100,000,000 or more—the past year. There were 38 banks and trust companies in the "big bank" class June 30, three having been added since the end of last year and five been taken off due to four closings and one merger.

Gross deposits of the 38 having $100,000,000 or more June 30 aggregated $13,614,783,000, or about 25 per cent of deposits in all banks. Thirty-seven, (omitting one added in Detroit due to organization March 24) had total aggregate deposits June 30 of $12,525,021,000. There were 42 in the $100,000,000 class Dec. 31, 1932, with gross deposits of $14,514,639,000 and 40 June 30, 1932, having deposits of $13,453,-357,000.

The larger part of the increase—$758,010,000—is accounted for by New York City banks and trust companies, of which 13 are included. Their aggregate deposits June 30 were $7,535,870,000, or 55 per cent of the total for the 38 institutions.

Changes in Big Bank List

The five institutions omitted from this year's list are First Union Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, which was merged into the First National Bank of Chicago in March, last; Guardian National Bank of Commerce and First National Bank, both of Detroit, and the Union Trust Company and Guardian Trust Company, both of Cleveland. The latter four had not been granted licenses to reopen after the national bank holiday; their aggregate deposits on June 30, 1932, were $866,418,000.

A new institution, the National Bank of Detroit, with deposits of $155,619,000 at the end of last month, is in the current list. That bank was organized on March 24 of this year. Two additions to the list since the end of 1932 also include First National Bank of Baltimore, Md., and First National Bank & Trust Company of Minneapolis, Minn.

Northern Trust Has Big Gain

A number of changes have taken place in ranking among the $100,-000,000 institutions in the last six months. The outstanding one is that of Northern Trust Co., of Chicago, Ill., whose deposits on June 30 totaled $173,843,000 compared with $109,551,000 a year ago. It is now in twenty-fourth place, having risen from thirty-third at the end of last year and from below fiftieth at the close of 1931. From the latter date, when its deposits totaled $87,061,000, it has almost doubled its deposits.

Three institutions, two in San Francisco and one in Boston, advanced four places in the last six months. They are Wells-Fargo Union Trust Co. and San Francisco Bank, being in twenty-fifth and twenty-eighth places, respectively, and National Shawmut of Boston, being in twenty-sixth from thirtieth place, at the end of last year.

Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. of New York, moved up three steps to eighteenth place, while five other banks and trust companies each gained two places, as follows: Bank of Manhattan Co. and New York Trust Co., of New York; American Trust Co. of San Francisco; Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, and Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago.

Eight Up

Eight institutions gained one place each; namely, Bankers Trust Company, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, Irving Trust Company, First National Bank and Chemical Bank & Trust Company, all of New York; First National Bank of Chicago, (largely because of the merger into it of First Union Trust & Savings Bank); First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee and Fidelity Union Trust Company of Newark.

The largest four banks in the country showed no change since the end of last year, Chase National of New York heading the list, followed by National City Bank and Guaranty Trust of New York, and the Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association of San Francisco.

Bankers Trust Company and Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, both of New York, now rank fifth and sixth. Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company was in fifth place on Dec. 31, 1932.

Excluding mergers, or absorptions, during the last year, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York marked up the most substantial gain in deposits. Totaling $1,087,621,000 at the end of last month, there was an increase of $159,278,000 against a year earlier. Bankers Trust Company of New York added $145,576,000; Chase National $105,881,000 and Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, of New York, $104,625,000.

Twelve Banks Show Decreases

There were 12 decreases in deposits during the year and 26 increases, the later ranging from $358,-000 to $159,278,000.

The accompanying tabulation gives the banks and trust companies in the United States with deposits of $100,000,000, or more, on last June 30, compared with a year previously, (000 omitted):

	June 30, '33	June 30, '32
Chase Nat Bank, N Y	$1,408,337	$1,302,456
National City, N Y	1,134,750	1,214,267
Guaranty Trust, N Y	1,087,621	938,343
Bk of Am N T & S A, San Francisco	715,026	666,536
Banners Trust, N Y	693,872	548,296
Central Hanover Bk & Tr, N Y	635,399	530,774
Cont Il Nat Bk & Tr, Chicago	632,819	589,008
First Nat. Bk, Chicago	563,468	565,249
First Nat Bk, Boston	531,317	539,592
Bec First Nat, Los An	443,416	444,784
Irving Trust, N Y	429,438	385,388
First Nat, N Y	395,763	325,389
Bk Manhat Co, N Y	381,960	317,182
Manufac Trust, N Y	366,460	379,053
Chem Bk & Tr Co, N Y	345,489	275,688
N Y Trust Co, N Y	272,457	236,316
Phila Nat, Phila	266,337	261,439
Corn Ex Bk & Trust Co, N Y	237,947	248,945
Cleve Trust, Cleve	236,382	248,941
Mellon Nat, Pittsbgh	199,468	196,726
Am Tr, San Francisco	197,204	205,445
Pennsylvania Co, Phil	184,893	184,535
Union Trust, Pitts	182,380	160,119
North Trust, Chicago	173,843	109,551
Wells Fargo Union Tr, San Francisco	167,306	150,632
Nat Shawmut, Boston	166,612	142,848
*Nat Bk of Detroit	155,619	....
San Francisco Bank, San Francisco	152,706	147,978
Bank NY&T, N Y	144,377	99,783
First Natnl, St. Louis	142,257	151,429
Marine Trust, Buffalo	140,386	161,134
Anglo-Cal N B & S F	138,014	167,976
Fidelity U T Newark	136,531	133,239
F Wis Nat, Milwaukee	123,328	139,081
Harris T&S, Chicago	121,503	95,431
Indust Tr, Providence	109,432	116,183
First Natnl, Baltimore	104,359	74,587
F N Bk&T, Minn'p'lis	103,445	85,381

*Organized late in March, 1933. †First Union Trust Savings Bank merged in March, 1933.

Another Increase In Carloadings Is Reported for Week

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today the loadings revenue of freight for the week ended July 22 were 648,914 cars, an increase of 708 cars above the preceding week and 147,002 cars over the corresponding week last year.

The small increase over the preceding week was spread over all commodities except grain and grain products and miscellaneous freight. Every classification showed increases over the corresponding week last year.

Miscellaneous freight loaded was 235,074, a decrease of 4091 below the preceding week but an increase of 57,489 over 1932; less than carlot merchandise 171,468 increase 502 and 3972; grain and grain products 48,904 a decrease of 2485 below the preceding week but 7718 over last year; forest products 28,704, increase 629 over the preceding week 13,055 over 1932 and 1571 over 1931; ore 26,248 cars increase 2628 and 19,629; coal 116,399 increase 2961 over the preceding week, 39,691 over 1932 and 4231 over 1931; coke 6464, increase 148 over the preceding week, 3993 over last year and 1409 over 1931 and livestock 15,653 increase 116 and 1,456.

Sharp Price Setbacks On Chicago Board

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP)—Severe new downturns in grain values here early today followed sharp price setbacks in wheat quotations at Winnipeg. Selling operations in Chicago took on large proportions before adequate buying power was attracted.

Opening 2⅝-4¼ cents down, wheat afterward rallied somewhat. Corn started 1¼-2⅞ cents off and subsequently held near the initial range.

Opening grain prices:

Wheat: September, 98-99; December, 1.02¼-1.03; May, 1.06½-1.07¼ ber, 59¾-61; May, 65¼-67. Oats: Corn: September, 55⅝-56; December, 59¾-61; May, 65¼-67. Oats: September, 40-40½; December, 43½-44½; May, 48-48½. Rye: December, 81-82.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	1:00 p.m.	Net Chg
October	10.62	10.64	10.41	10.60	
December	10.84	10.84	10.60	10.81	+.01
January	10.91	10.92	10.73	10.92	+.02
March	11.86	11.08	10.85	11.03	—.02
May	11.20	11.11	11.02	11.21	+.01

Spots—10.50 unchanged. Tone at close—Quiet.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	10.65	10.65	10.38	10.60	+.03
December	10.82	10.82	10.57	10.81	+.08
January	10.88b	10.71	10.70	10.88b	+.05
March	11.06	10.99	10.84	11.04b	+.10
May	11.32	11.22	11.10	11.19b	+.01

b—Bid. Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	6.13	6.14	6.12	6.12	—.03
October	6.13	6.15	6.11	6.12	—.03
December	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	—.03
January	6.17	6.19	6.15	6.17	—.02
March	6.19	6.21	6.19	6.20	—.02
May	6.23	6.25	6.23	6.23	—.04

Spots 6.37 off 10 points. Tone at close steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
October	94.90	95.50	+.50
December	95.50	95.50	
January	95.50	95.60	+.10
March	95.60	95.80	+.20
May	95.80	96.00	+.20

Tone at close, quiet.

Brooklyn Union Gas Net

Brooklyn Union Gas reports for the 12 months ended June 30, 1933, a net income of $4,808,824, after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., compared with $5,143,688 in the 12 months ended June 30, 1932.

Many Railroads Are Now Showing Profits

New York, July 29

THE increase in gross reported by railroads in June, and the greater increase in net operating income resulted in a number of carriers covering fixed charges for the month.

It is estimated Pennsylvania Railroad showed a surplus after charges of about $4,000,000, equivalent to around 30 cents a share.

New York Central is understood to have covered its charges by a margin of between $500,000 and $1,000,000. The gain would have been greater had Central not increased maintenance.

Baltimore & Ohio is believed to have covered charges by about $1,000,000.

Good Recovery By Grains After Drop In Previous Week

Fluctuations Restricted—Panic Checked—Fundamentals Bullish

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 29—Grain trade history of dramatic character was made the last 10 days in the markets.

After a precipitate drop in prices at Chicago of close to 30c a bushel, the market steadied when drastic steps were taken by the exchanges to break the force of unexpectedly heavy liquidation, and from the low point there was a rally of about 17 or 18c.

On Thursday the market stood at the top limits permitted for daily fluctuations. On Friday there had been a sharp recession, and at the close it had been impossible to sell all the grain offered at the low limit of the restricted price fluctuation.

On Friday the directors voted to remove the minimum prices established as of July 25, and also voted to restrict price fluctuations for any one day in wheat, rye and barley to 5c either way from the previous day, with limitations of 4c either way on corn and 3c on oats. This action appeared to check the demand, while bullish enthusiasm was further cooled by the sharp slump at Winnipeg. The latter market was affected by forecasts for cooler weather in western Canada. An easier price tendency in both stocks and cotton late in the week also affected grains to some extent.

Canada's Crop Deteriorates

Crop news on wheat was more bullish than any previous time this season, further deterioration in the Canadian west being a big factor in helping to stage the impressive rally from the low points. Forecasts of what the August private estimates will be were also bullish on crops in this country.

The drastic liquidation brought on by overtrading on the bull side, with the suddenness and swiftness of the reaction, caught many bulls napping and many had no chance to get out of their wheat. The trade was so demoralized that but for the prompt and decisive action of the grain exchanges in clamping on minimum prices, a further disastrous decline might have been witnessed. Distressed long lines were taken care of a day or so after the minimum prices were put on, but recently much wheat bought at that time was put on the market higher up, and this selling, coming when the demand had been slowed up by other developments, was largely responsible for the later setback, prices late in the week selling off 5c from the top.

The action in other grains was similar to that in wheat, sensational declines featuring the trade in corn, oats, rye and barley. Later all grains also had a substantial recovery.

Fundamentals Bullish

The bullish fundamental conditions made the correction of overbought conditions comparatively easy to accomplish, although it was admitted that a disastrous crash in all commodity prices was averted only by the quick action of the officials of the exchanges.

Such a panic as was threatened might have been a blow to the whole recovery plan, which is based largely on the raising of commodity prices.

Outside of the developments arising from the unusual speculative situation, the news of the week was largely centered on conditions in western Canada where the crop had deteriorated to a degree that has reduced estimates of the spring wheat crop of Canada to 250,000,-000 bushels or less. To prevent even smaller crop general rains are needed urgently.

The cash markets showed a firm tone after the big decline, country owners curtailing their offerings abruptly.

Foreign news has been a little bearish, although it was notable that Liverpool did not break much on our big decline. It also refused to follow our extreme upturns, being affected by favorable crop conditions in Europe and by offers of moderate quantities of Russian wheat. Argentine wheat is still being offered freely.

Market Opinions

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: By this time it is quite evident that last week's sharp break was due to internal market conditions—principally excessive speculation in the "wet stocks." It is rather an interesting coincidence that such a break should be immediately followed by the publication of earnings for the second quarter, revealing definitely not only the improvement hoped for, but in many instances exceeding expectations. That is, the previous advance, as a whole, had been soundly based.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The railroads continue to turn in favorable reports, the net income being particularly encouraging. The second quarter reports of industrial concerns also give abundant evidence of the recovery in business over the last three months.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Price movements on Friday were highly irregular, and although volume continued at a low ebb, the tendency was downward, with such selling as occurred attributed in part to the reactionary tone of the commodity market. Also, there was undoubtedly some liquidation represented on the part of traders desirous of being out of the market over the extended week-end.

Edward B. Smith & Co., New York: Dull drifting to lower levels is a notorious stimulant to short selling and with the decrease in brokers' loans, cessation of the rapacious speculative spirit and increasingly favorable contra-seasonal reports from industry, we see no reason for apprehension as to the ultimate major trend nor impatience with current developments.

Chain System Sales

Chain store system sales compare:

National Tea Co.

	1933	1932	Inc.%
4 wks to July 15	$4,831,542	$4,852,137	0.6
28 wks to July 15	34,132,380	36,804,235	*7.2

*Decrease.

Dominion Stores, Ltd.

	1933	1932	Dec.%
4 wks July 15..	$1,512,822	$1,690,851	10.5
28 wks July 15..	10,611,850	12,496,466	15.0

Industrial Upturn Unchecked With Consumer Buying Heavy

Review Shows No Evidence of Any Reversal in Trade Uptrend—Summer Retail Lull Hardly Perceptible—Fewer Peaks Established

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 29—Reports from all sections of the country are uniform in the lack of evidence of any reversal of the business trend which has been progressively upward for nearly four months, says Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., in its weekly survey of conditions.

The strength of the buying movement has proved insensitive to the repercussions of falling commodity and security values, as consumers have pursued their zealous quest of merchandise, the new found wealth in the first income in years or higher wages rendering them oblivious to all extraneous developments.

The summer lull in retail demand is to be found in only a few isolated districts, and even there the usual decline has been narrowed to almost imperceptible proportions, while industrial schedules are being maintained at a level only slightly under the peak of the current movement.

High Volume Continues

Both productive and distributive activities have revealed a hardened immunity to any break in speculative markets, as any diminution from the high volume reached during the first half of the current month has been met with persistent stubbornness. For, helped by increasing employment and augmented pay rolls to workers, the higher rate of consumption is lowering gradually the ratio to production and to cumulative stocks of merchandise.

Now that industrial codes are beginning to be applied, a recession in output is anticipated to bring it more nearly in balance with consumer purchasing power. There is abundant indication of the intention of all employers to coöperate whole-heartedly with the Administration in its epoch-making endeavor to advance the economic and industrial welfare of those who work in shops, mills, mines, factories, and offices to lift wages and to reduce the ranks of the idle.

In the leading industrial indices, there were fewer new peaks established this week, although ground previously gained was ceded but fractionally.

Loadings of revenue freight touched the highest point for the year, and output of bituminous coal continued to rise, running above the comparative record of 1931. While electric production increased over the 1932 figures for the twelfth successive week, this is the first time in that period that the percentage of gain was not higher than for the week preceding.

Steel Operations Hold Well

The rate of ingot steel production receded slightly, making the second consecutive dip since the uptrend started in the middle of March, and soared uninterruptedly for 16 weeks. Steel operations, however, are at the exact level recorded for the corresponding week in 1930, having passed the peaks of both 1932 and 1931.

The business activity barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., rose sharply to 72.3, the highest level reached in two years. This figure contrasts with 69.5 per cent of the 1928-1930 average in the week preceding, which marked the first interruption to 17 weeks of consecutive gains. Since the all-time low of last March, a rise of 63.6 per cent has been registered, and when compared with the corresponding date of a year ago the barometer now stands 45.2 per cent higher.

While the intense heat had some retardative influence on the movement of several retail lines, sales generally are ahead of the total for July last year, and the peak seems to be as far distant as it was two months ago. The most outstanding gains are being recorded for men's and women's clothing, shoes, staple dry goods, luggage and traveling accessories, furniture, and rugs.

Wholesale Buying Resumed

Sales of merchandise made of cotton, such as sheets, pillowcases, wash goods, blankets, and draperies, have been stimulated by the processing tax on cotton, which will become generally operative on Sept. 1, as after that date all cotton goods must be marked higher.

After the hesitancy which characterized activity in most wholesale markets last week, buying has been resumed with all its previous fervor, interest spreading to many lines that had yet to feel the force of consumers' new buying power.

The avalanche of orders for women's fall coats and furs to be featured in August promotional events will result in many disappointments, as present production capacities will not permit deliveries on the required dates.

Jewelry, millinery, high-priced hosiery, lamps, expensive rugs, and leather goods have been bought in amounts well in excess of last year's, while orders for men's clothing in many instances have mounted to 40 per cent above the volume for the comparative period of 1932.

Industrial Upturn Unchecked

Despite two advances since June on carpets and rugs, present prices of some grades are below a profitable level, and adjustments on these numbers are certain to be made before the fall openings early in September.

The demand for leather goods has improved, despite the fact that this is the season when business in this line usually slows down, and houses are anticipating the best fall and holiday business in five years.

Acceleration of industry continues in line with the national recovery program. Some slight delays have occurred, pending readjustment of minor differences, but the trend in all divisions definitely is upward.

There has been no recession in the automobile industry, as sales to the public are running substantially ahead of those of last year. Neither has there been any abatement in the production of automobile tires.

Although seasonal influences have modified production schedules of electric refrigerators, to some extent, shipments are continuing close to the all-time high record established in June.

The World's Business

Speculation

THE joke was current in the financial district early this week that the Government intended to establish minimum prices below which grains quoted on the exchanges could not fall. Government-guaranteed bull markets were facetiously prophesied. The code of fair trade practice agreed upon by the Government and the grain trade, however, contains no such provision. Instead, there is a clause establishing a range of fluctuation, outside which no commodity can be quoted in a single trading session. The range for wheat is 5 cents. During the two wild days in Chicago last week quotations broke several times that amount. The clause, which has been favorably commented upon in Wall Street, will duplicate in the grain market what has been operative in the cotton market for many years. Among the other items in the code, the most important is the regulation calling for larger margins. Hitherto a speculator need only put up 2 cents on every bushel he bought, or only about 2 per cent of the price.

World-Wide Recovery

The international labor organization says that improvement has now spread "virtually throughout the world." It is interesting to record that the rise is shown in the gold equally with the non-gold countries. France, in fact, has witnessed a higher rise in commodity prices than has the United States, at least up till the end of June. The French advance from May to June was 4.7 per cent; the American, 3.7 per cent. Security prices have also been on the upgrade in France since March, though of course they have not bounded up in the American style. The report strengthens the theory advanced in these columns some time ago that the low point in the depression had been reached before the United States left the gold standard. President Roosevelt's price-raising measures are aimed at speeding a recovery that would have come in any case.

South American Markets

Now that the London conference has adjourned, there will be a stimulus to the negotiation of special tariff arrangements among the nations. The United States has already decided to effect closer economic ties with its sister nations of the Western Hemisphere. Hitherto American producers have made no real attempt to tap markets below the Rio Grande, regarding them merely as outlets for their surpluses. British and Germans always study the peculiarities and tastes of their foreign customers. Perhaps the same study will be undertaken by American exporters when the reciprocal agreements now under way are signed.

Sterlingaria

The conference of the British Empire nations which was held at Ottawa last year did not get very far with a proposal for an Empire currency. At that time the Empire currencies were all pursuing independent courses. Britain was on a paper pound standard. South Africa was on gold. Canada, nominally on gold, had licensed gold shipments, and the American dollar more than the pound sterling was its closest relative. Other nations were more or less independent in their currency arrangements. Now, however, British Empire nations have decided to tie their moneys to the pound sterling. That will simply mean that they will steady the exchanges among themselves by concerted policy. Thust Sterlingaria, as the sterling currency bloc was named by Sir Basil Blackett, is strengthened considerably. Hitherto the only sections of the British Empire among the 21 adherents of the sterling bloc have been India, Straits Settlements, South Africa, New Zealand, and North and South Rhodesia.

Smelling a Rat

A Wall Streeter, who prides himself on watching the signs of the times, tells how he saw the market break coming. "The day before I placed a selling order of 200 shares of a certain stock at 36," he said. "The order was executed, I found, at 37. When the market makes you a present of $200, it is something to be doubtful about. It reminded me too much of 1929. So I sold out all my holdings." Apparently the market was bounding forward so vigorously that it could slip past a selling order before action could be taken on that order.

H. B. E.

Four Billions Of Insurance Money Paid Out in 1932

Policyholders and Beneficiaries Get 12.7 P. C. More Than in 1931

CHICAGO, July 29—Payments to life insurance policyholders and beneficiaries in the United States and Canada in 1932 totaled $4,010,-817,751, an increase of $461,868,413 or 12.7 per cent over 1931, according to the National Underwriter. Of this huge amount proved claims, matured endowments, annuities, additional accidental benefits totaled $1,469,-421,038.

Payments for premium savings and cash surrender values totaled $2,068,426,843, making a total of $3,-557,747,881. Loans to policyholders totaled $4,026,197,361 at the end of 1932, compared with $3,573,127,491 at the end of 1931, making a net increase of $453,069,870, which brings the total payments to policyholders and beneficiaries over the $4,000,-000,000 mark.

Permanent disability claims increased 21 per cent in 1932 and totaled $80,414,314. Since 1929 the disability claims have increased markedly, being $34,213,602 that year, $53,536,934 in 1930, and $66,-272,299 in 1931.

Double Indemnity Claims Double

Double indemnity life insurance claims have doubled since 1928, the 1932 total being $24,886,109, compared with $12,160,768 in 1928. Last year totals represented a slight decrease from the 1931 figure of $27,018,033. In 1930 the payments totaled $25,-240,561 and in 1929, $20,334,000.

Although the large individual payments attract much attention, the bulk of life insurance payments are in small amounts that go to the rank and file of the people.

Last year there were 491 claims paid for $30,000 or more, compared to 437 the year before. Five of these were for a million or more, compared with eight last year. There were nine claims for a half to one million, the same number as last year. In the $100,000 to $500,000 class there were 110 payments, compared with 84 in 1931.

New York Leads States

New York ranked first among all states in payments with $628,000,000, an increase of $111,000,000 over 1931, or 21 per cent. Pennsylvania was second with $332,000,000 in payments in 1932, an increase of $56,000,000, or 20 per cent. Illinois came third with $256,000,000 in payments, an increase of $54,000,000, or 32 per cent.

Iowa was fourth with $192,500,000, a $34,500,000 increase, or 22 per cent; followed by California with $171,-000,000, an increase of $51,500,000, or 43 per cent.

Massachusetts came sixth with $158,000,000, an increase of $31,000,-000 or 24 per cent, followed by New Jersey with $147,000,000, an increase of $13,000,000 or 10 per cent.

Michigan was eighth with $118,-000,000, an increase of $12,000,000 or 11 per cent; and Missouri came ninth with $93,900,000, an increase of $16,100,000 or 20 per cent. Indiana was tenth with $76,100,000, an increase of $4,200,000 or 6 per cent.

Th benefits which life insurance brought to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1932 far outmeasured any other source of relief. The 1932 total is over 17 per cent more than the $3,300,000,000 federal public works appropriation.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prc.	Yr. Ago
Call loans	1%	1%	2½-6
Stock Exch. Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1½	1½	1
Bar silver	35⅛c	36⅛c	27⅛c

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ½	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ½	1⅛@1¼
6 months	1⅛@1	1 @ ⅛	1⅛@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	⅝%	⅝%	⅝%
Short bills	⅞@ ⅝	⅞@ ⅝	1
3 mos bills	⅞@ ⅞	⅝	1 @1⅛
Bar gold	123s 6d	124s 3d	114s 3d
Bar silver	18d	18⅛d	27½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¾%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Sofia	8
Cleveland	3	Calcutta	3½
Dallas	2½	Copenhagen	3½
Kansas City	2½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6
New York	2½	London	2
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
Philadelphia	3	Madrid	6
St. Louis	3	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3	Prague	3½
Amsterdam	4	Riga	5½
Athens	7½	Rome	4
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Berne	2	Stockholm	3
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.50¼	$4.44¾	$4.8665
Cables	4.50½	4.45	4.8665
France—franc	.0529	.0520	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1885	.1872	.139
Italy—lira	.0713	.0702	.0526
Germany—mark	.3200	.3200	.2381
Austria—scaill'g	.1590	.1625	.1407
Czech'slo—crown	.0402	.0515	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2015	.1990	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0180	.0190	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0076	.0080	.129
Holland—florin	.5474	.5415	.402
Hungary—pengo	.2201	.2200	.1749
Norway—krone	.2265	.2336	.268
Poland—zloty	.1507	.1633	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0425	.0434	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0089	.0092	.5960
Spain—peseta	.1127	.1124	.193
Sweden—krona	.3325	.3398	.268
Swits'land—franc	.3645	.3595	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0190	.0195	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3121½	.3318¾	*
Shanghai—dol	.2850	.2950	*
India—rupee	.3400	.3490	.3650
Japan—yen	.2795	.2821¼	.4984
Java—florin	.5460	.5537½	.4020
Phil Islands—peso	.4987½	.4562½	.50
Sts Stiments—dol	.5287½	.5500	.5078
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3451	.3577	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0803	.0819	.1196
Chile—peso	.0856	.0856	.12165
Colombia—peso	.8060	.8060	.9723
Peru—sol	.2056	.2056	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.6490	.6487½	1.0343
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9275	.9287½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2040	.2039	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Automobile Output Higher in June

Washington, July 29

AUTOMOBILE production in the United States and Canada in June totaled 260,645 cars, trucks and taxicabs, compared with 227,899 in May, and 190,218 in June, 1932, according to reports on factory sales to the Department of Commerce. In June, 1931, output was 257,475.

Passenger car output in June was 217,453 in the United States and Canada, compared with 192,668 in May and 166,411 in June, 1932. Truck output in June was 43,157, compared with 34,977 in May and 23,572 in June, 1932.

For six months of 1933 output was 1,045,372, including 880,776 cars, 163,279 trucks, and 1317 taxis.

Dollar Movement Is Uncertain In Foreign Markets

Reaction Toward Close of London Trading After Rise

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—The American dollar moved irregularly today in a comparatively quiet session. It opened at $4.52 and under commercial buying appreciated to $4.47, but offerings later brought a reaction to the close of $4.50½.

This was a decrease in dollar value from yesterday's close of $4.44½.

Gold currencies closed steadier. The franc ended at 85.21, the German mark at 13.96, and the Dutch guilder at 8.26½.

PARIS, July 29 (AP)—The United States dollar was freely offered on a moderately active unofficial market today, but held steady.

After opening at 18.85 francs to the dollar (5.30 cents to the franc), the rate advanced to 19.02 francs (5.25 cents) and then closed at noon at 18.88 francs (5.29 cents).

Sharp fluctuations occurred yesterday before the dollar closed at 19.01 francs (5.26 cents to the franc).

Pondering Code For Employees Of Wall Street

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—With the New York Stock Exchange closed today for the first of a consecutive run of Saturday suspension which will extend into September, brokers had more time for consideration of the possibility of a code for Wall Street employees under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The Association of Stock Exchange firms through its counsel, brokers were informed, has been in touch with the recovery administration authorities in this connection.

The matter of establishing maximum hours for clerical workers has received particular attention in the code discussions, it was said, in view of the long hours which most stock exchange firms found it necessary to use employees because of the huge volume of business during the past few months. The special Saturday holidays and the shortened trading period of the past week were decreed by the exchange to ease this burden.

General opinion among stock brokers is that steps will be taken soon to establish minimum salaries and a maximum work week for Wall Street employees.

Railway Earnings

Northern Pacific

	1933	1932
June gross	$4,628,422	$3,865,423
Net oper inc	1,039,970	17,284
6 mos gross	20,373,233	21,931,461
Net oper def	722,894	1,524,640

Baltimore & Ohio

	1933	1932
June gross	$11,616,240	$10,144,686
Net oper inc	1,495,529	2,132,304
6 mos gross	56,654,087	65,350,012
Net oper inc	11,038,965	9,042,172

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy

	1933	1932
June gross	$6,855,543	$5,967,514
Net oper inc	1,446,747	490,506
Surp aft chgs	800,266	*192,593
6 mos gross	34,154,983	39,956,043
Net oper inc	3,363,779	4,450,491
Def aft chrgs	698,101	†409,131

*Deficit. †Surplus.

Texas & Pacific

	1933	1932
June gross	$11,616,249	$10,144,686
Net oper inc	460,474	341,927
Surp aft chrgs	134,028	16,996
6 mos gross	9,727,199	10,527,288
Net oper inc	1,484,392	1,347,061
Def aft chrgs	473,183	500,472

Minneapolis & St. Louis

	1933	1932
June gross	$733,205	$583,709
Net oper inc	118,188	*132,411
6 mos gross	3,502,809	3,696,812
Net oper def	112,385	482,571

Southern Railway

	1933	1932
June gross	$6,860,268	$5,361,442
Net oper income	1,731,395	*348,843
Six mos' gross	36,823,187	37,361,742
Net oper income	6,369,078	634,990

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
September	.98	1.00½	.97	.97	—.05
December	1.02	1.03¾	1.00¾	1.00¾	—.05
May	1.06½	1.08	1.04⅛	1.04⅛	—.05

Corn

September	.53	.53½	.49¾	.49¾	—.03
December	.55½	.57	.53⅝	.53⅝	—.04
May	.61	.62	.58⅞	.58⅝	—.06¼

Oats

September	.40	.41	.39¾	.39¾	—.03
December	.44	.45	.43	.43	—.03⅛

Lard

Sept.	6.35b	6.35b	6.35b	6.35	—.05
December	6.40	6.50	6.35	6.40	—.10
May	6.35	6.70	6.35	6.35b	—.65

Dividend Declarations

Borg-Warner Corporation declared a dividend of $1.75 a share on preferred stock to stockholders of record Sept. 15, payable Oct. 1.

American Chicle Company declared the usual extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Volume of Sales For Mail Order Houses Expands

Improvement in Industrial Employment and Pay Roll Totals Are Reflected

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 29—Continued expansion of sales volume of mail order houses and chain organizations distributing merchandise in the lower price ranges to industrial wage earners and throughout agricultural districts has been the feature of retail trade thus far in July, says the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, in a current survey which continues in part:

"This betterment, while not fully equal to the rapid advances recorded in such lines as the textiles, directly reflects the improvement in industrial employment and pay-roll totals, and the improved income of the farmers, both actual and prospective, resulting from the sharp rise of prices for agricultural commodities. Through these means, wage earners not only have been able to satisfy urgent needs to an increasing degree, but also to anticipate in a small measure a rising trend of prices.

"With the concentration of buying largely in lower price volume goods, the record of department stores continues somewhat less satisfactory than in other distributive fields. In fact, the mid-month report for the New York metropolitan area discloses a level still around 2 per cent below that for the corresponding 1932 period, while many of the larger metropolitan department store organizations, which were able to exceed 1932 records in May and June, are no longer maintaining such gains.

"The usual summer slackness ordinarly is more sharply reflected in this field, however, and in the aggregate the total volume of trade at retail continues to show

Subway to Solve Traffic Problems In Rio de Janeiro

To Serve Business Section First, Extending Later Into Suburbs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Two million or more persons tucked away in a comparatively small area between the mountains and the sea here, having found narrow streets inadequate for the steadily mounting movement of traffic, are preparing to burrow underground for additional facilities.

Rio de Janeiro is to have a subway system, the first in Brazil and the second in South America, Buenos Aires having one. The municipality is calling for bids for the construction and exploitation of an electric underground railway, part of which will be built immediately to serve the business quarter of the federal capital. A terminal station will be built at the northeastern end and a chain of 12 intermediate stations will stretch from there in a loop around the commercial center. Later the lines will be extended to the suburbs.

During the last 10 years the capital's population has increased tremendously and streets have been widened and extended, land has been reclaimed from the sea, and hills have been leveled to permit opening of new thoroughfares. These measures, however, were not sufficient and traffic became congested. Now there is no room left for new streets and underground travel was found to be the only solution.

company will enjoy freedom from

The constructing and operating federal and municipal taxes and will receive a free grant of the state-owned lands required to build and work the railway. Private properties will be expropriated by the municipality where necessary, at the expense of the company. No pecuniary state aid will be granted.

The company will hold a monopoly for all collective transport services, either above or below ground, within the zone it serves and for a distance of one kilometer beyond. It will be entitled also to preference under equal conditions for all extensions and new lines outside the above area, and for continuing to operate the railway on expiry of the concession, unless the municipality desires to take it over. The acquired rights of third parties of course will be respected.

Traffic agreements may be made with any other transport services permitting electric trains or trams to use the company's system, and all such connections and extensions will enjoy the same favors as the railway.

Freight and passenger tariffs will be fixed by the municipality to insure a remuneration on the capital employed of not less than 7 and not more than 10 per cent. Fares must be reduced if the net receipts provide a remuneration exceeding 12 per cent during two consecutive years. Subject to the municipality's approval excess revenue may be applied in extensions and improvements.

On expiry of the concession the railway and its dependencies will revert to the municipality without indemnification.

Brazilians who no longer measure distance in meters but in time, and those who have the æsthetics of their capital at heart, will welcome the new underground railway. Poles and overhead wires do not conduce to beauty.

Use of Sisal Gains In British Empire

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Significant figures showing increasing use of sisal fiber, chiefly for ropes, are given in the latest report on this commodity by the Empire Marketing Board.

Manila hemp is sisal's chief competitor and in 1931 imports of hemp from the Philippines were 43,485 tons while those of sisal from East African countries were 8945 tons. In 1932 imports of hemp had fallen to 22,392 tons while sisal had risen to 17,003 tons. Part of the fall in Manila is attributed to falling off in requirements of the shipping industry but nevertheless sisal made great headway between 1931-32.

One of the problems of the sisal grower is to find a market for the mass of waste after the fiber has been extracted. How large is this quantity may be judged from the figures that for every three to four tons of fiber there are some 96 to 97 tons of waste products. Tests have shown that 50 per cent of bleachable paper pulp can be obtained. A good pulp can also be made from the flowering poles when the sisal plant seeds, but this is not yet an economic process.

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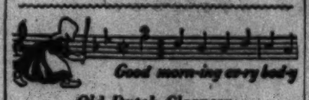

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Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Flowers for the Flowerless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

A FADED petunia which nodded from the window sill of a gloomy tenement house in one of the congested sections of the city was a little boy's greatest treasure. For three weeks he watered it hopefully, trying to make it bloom until a fresh one might brighten the dreary home.

Scenes such as this prompted Mr. Samuel Fleisher and Mrs. Ruth G. K. Strawbridge to organize, with the help of the Philadelphia Art Alliance, a committee known as "The Flowers for the Flowerless."

This committee stationed five booths throughout the city, in convenient localities; and for many years these booths have been centers of activity from the first of June until the last of September.

The coöperation of church and club groups in Philadelphia and its suburbs was secured, and the members serve at the booths on specified mornings until noon, receiving and bunching flowers brought by members and friends of the participating organizations. In this way helpers and flowers are supplied every weekday except Saturdays and holidays. At noon the flowers are taken to settlement houses, hospitals, homes for the elderly, day nurseries, and to individual shut-ins.

Joy is evident in every step of the work. The donors love to give, and the flowers are received, especially by children, with great joy. One day a little lame girl watched a tiny spray of phlox fall into the dust of a city street, and with a wistful glance at a contributor standing near, exclaimed, "Even the dirt looks pretty with flowers in it." Who could resist giving to children who can find beauty in the city streets, knowing nothing of the beauty of a country garden? So the "flowerless" of Philadelphia have ceased to be neglected.

Other cities are catching the spirit, and are organizing similar movements. Mrs. Roosevelt, realizing the worthiness of the idea, has interviewed Mrs. Strawbridge, and has received a group of the r presentatives at Washington.

Worth Knowing

MECHANICAL HORSES ARE USED TO TRAIN BRITISH ARMY ROOKIES TO RIDE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Laid between 30 and 40 years—

ago, steel ties are still in use on railways in the Cape Province of South Africa.

5,200,000 tons of sugar—

were consumed by Americans during 1932.

Twenty-five thousand dollars has been saved by the moon in Fort Worth, Texas, the city cutting off street lights in residential sections during moonlight periods.

More than 10,000 automobiles—

were abandoned in New York City streets last year.

Palestine has 19—

motion picture houses, most of them equipped for sound.

Brevities

Punch: A writer reminds us that courtesy costs nothing. We shall, however, continue to omit "Yours very sincerely" from our telegrams.

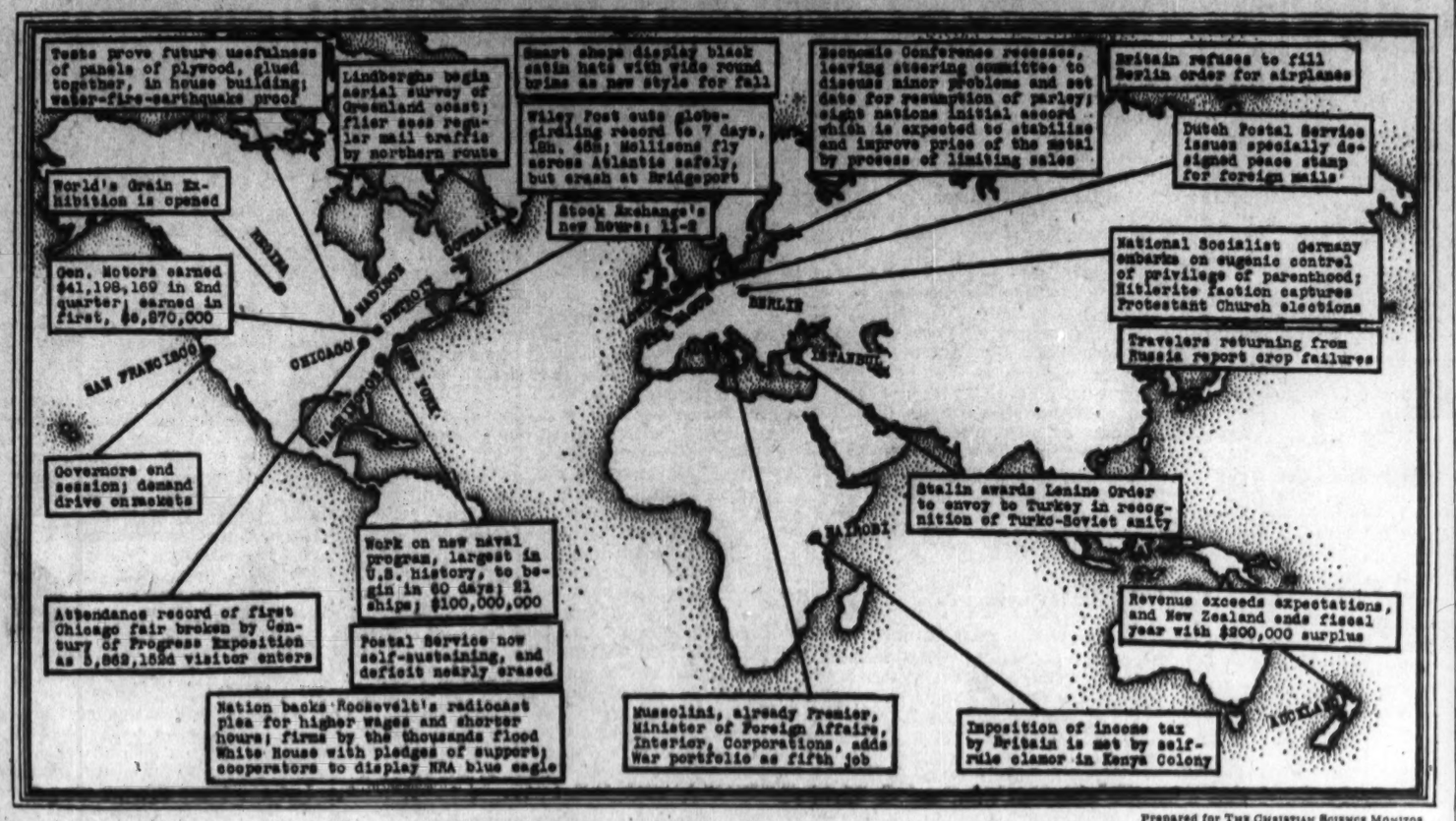
London Humorist: There is a man living in Prague who eats one meal a day and buys only one suit every seven years. What a poet he would make, if only he could write poetry!

Los Angeles Times: What does it profit us to have the fastest transport system in history if we don't know where we're going?

Arkansas Gazette: The idea, as we get it, is to reduce the gold content of the dollar, the crop content of the farm and the discontent of the people.

Pasadena Post: All-steel houses are suggested as a probability. If the occupant forgot his latch key, he might burn his way in with an acetylene torch.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Tests prove future usefulness of panels of plywood, glued together, in house building; water-fire-earthquake proof
Lindberghs begin aerial survey of Greenland coast; flier sees regular mail traffic by northern route
Smart shops display black satin hats with wide round brims as new style for fall
Economic Conference recesses, leaving steering committee to discuss minor problems and set date for resumption of parley; eight nations initial accord which is expected to stabilize and improve price of the metal by process of limiting sales
Britain refuses to fill Berlin order for airplanes
Dutch Postal Service issues specially designed peace stamp for foreign mails
World's Grain Exhibition is opened
Wiley Post cuts globe-girdling record to 7 days, 18h. 49m; Mollisons fly across Atlantic safely, but crash at Bridgeport
Stock Exchange's new hours: 11-2
Gen. Motors earned $41,198,169 in 2nd quarter; earned in first, $6,870,000
National Socialist Germany embarks on eugenic control of privilege of parenthood; Hitlerite faction captures Protestant Church elections
Travelers returning from Russia report crop failures
Governors end session; demand drive on markets
Work on new naval program, largest in U.S. history, to begin in 60 days; 21 ships; $100,000,000
Stalin awards Lenine Order to envoy to Turkey in recognition of Turko-Soviet amity
Attendance record of first Chicago fair broken by Century of Progress Exposition as 5,862,152d visitor enters
Postal Service now self-sustaining, and deficit nearly erased
Revenue exceeds expectations, and New Zealand ends fiscal year with $200,000 surplus
Nation backs Roosevelt's radiocast plea for higher wages and shorter hours; firms by the thousands flood White House with pledges of support; cooperators to display NRA blue eagle
Mussolini, already Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Corporations, adds War portfolio as fifth job
Imposition of income tax by Britain is met by self-rule clamor in Kenya Colony
SAN FRANCISCO
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NEW YORK
BERLIN
ISTANBUL
NAIROBI
ADELAIDE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Dandelion Digger

Summer in our neighborhood finds me well established as a dandelion digger. The dandelion has one aim in life: to spread itself. Through June and July my slogan is: "Get the Dandelion Before It Gets the Lawn." It takes muscle and persistence to dig out the long matted roots, so that the grass may thrive. However, as a spare-time job, dandelion digging pays me very well. Moreover, the "China-bent" roots I dig up pay me also. I sell them, when dry, to a local herb concern. So my vacation vocation pays two ways. Jean C.

Whisker Clipping

There is a little vocation tool in my vacation grip which works in vacation time as well as at other times, and especially when the men are out camping. It is then that the various beards become conspicuous and often hideous, too—but there's a remedy. I take out the little close clipper from my vacation grip, and ply it through the whiskers. Soon the job is done, which is almost equivalent to a shave—better, in a way, for no water, soap and suds, and such messing around, are needed. I set no price for the service, but you would be surprised at the response of appreciation in the manner of "tips." Arthur W.

Potato Chips

I made potato chips for various neighbors and this led to their asking me to make salads and different dishes for picnic lunches. Many of the women work downtown, so they have no time to add home-cooked food to their outing baskets. Tea cakes, potato chips, potato salads, and nut bread sandwiches are my best sellers. Betty L.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HAPPINESS grows at our own fireside and is not to be picked in strangers' gardens.
—DOUGLAS JERROLD

In Lighter Vein

Traveling Light

A manuscript which has been on view at the Bodleian Library recently helps to show how times have changed. It is a sheet of paper on which Lord Clarendon, then Charles II's chief minister, asked the King—during a Privy Council meeting—for permission to visit Tunbridge for a day or two.

Charles scribbled his consent on the same paper, and added: "I suppose you would go with a light trayne."

"I intend to take nothing but my night bag," Clarendon wrote in reply.

"You will not go without forty or fifty horse!" protested Charles. And Clarendon replied, still on the same sheet of paper: "I counte that parte of my bag."—*London Answers.*

Fitting

Graduate: "Professor, I have made some money, and I want to do something for my old college. I don't remember what studies I excelled in, if any."

Professor: "In my classes you slept most of the time."

Graduate: "Fine! I'll endow a dormitory."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Checking the Salary

"Let me see," said the young man, thoughtfully. "I've got to buy flowers and chocolates and theater tickets and—"

"Doing mental arithmetic?" asked his friend.

"Sentimental arithmetic," sighed the young man.—*Tit-Bits.*

Self-Control

"I'm thinking of getting a wireless set," said Jones. "I'd like one like yours."

"Yes, they're quite good," replied Smith.

"How many controls has it?" asked Jones.

Smith grimaced. "Two," he replied, "my wife and my daughter."—*Answers.*

A Brave Dog

A strange St. Bernard dog came into the yard where Florence, three, was playing. The dog was nearly four times the size of the little girl.

Reaching up, she stroked the big dog's head, and called to her mother: "See, Mamma, this doggie's not a bit afraid of me."

No Ear for Music

"How come you didn't turn out this morning; didn't you hear the bugler blow reveille?"

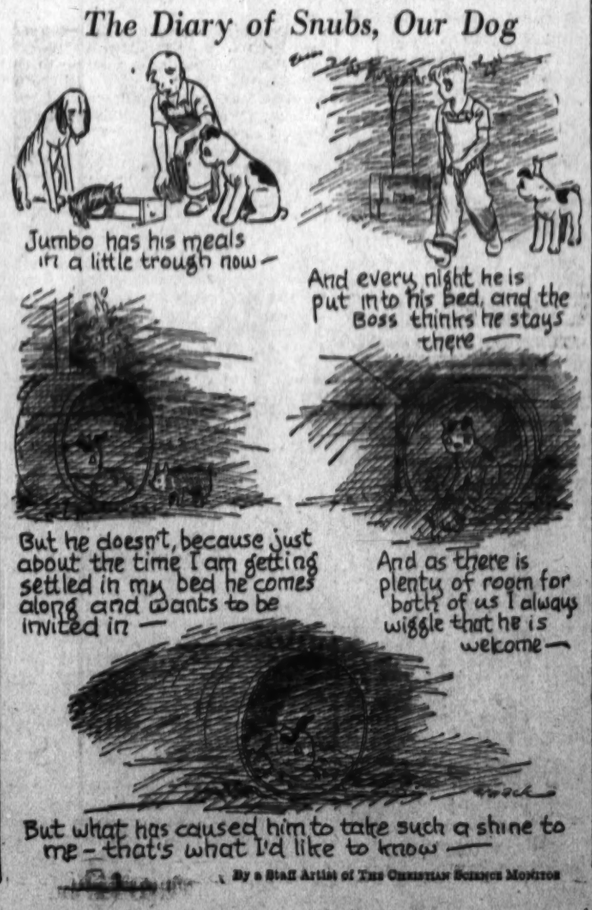
"Honest, chief, I don't know one tune from another."—*U. S. S. Augusta Cracker.*

Difficult Work

Mr. Bridemore: "Did you make that split-pea soup for dinner?"

Mrs. Bridemore: "I've started it, but we can't have it till tomorrow. It's taken me all day to split the peas."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Jumbo has his meals in a little trough now—
And every night he is put into his bed, and the Boss thinks he stays there—
But he doesn't, because just about the time I am getting settled in my bed he comes along and wants to be invited in—
And as there is plenty of room for both of us I always wiggle that he is welcome—
But what has caused him to take such a shine to me—that's what I'd like to know—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

125.

Many people had gathered in the vacant house that had run there for protection from the storm. In order to relieve the monotony they started a little song service about noon which only continued an hour as the clouds soon cleared and they were able to return back to their homes. Having become better acquainted this way, the occasion is celebrated each year with a singing party

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Logos—The vowels are short.

Æon—E'-on (*e* long, o short).

Representative, repetition, interpretation—Resist the tendency to sound the second *e* as *a*; it is quick-long as in create.

Superstition, supremacy, superiority—Not *soo-*.

Sensuous—Here *shoo-* is proper.

Ignorance—*Ig'no-ranse*; not *ig'-ner-unse.*

Primeval—*Pri-me'-val.*

"Transgressors . . . sinners" (Ps. 51:13)—The word *posheim*, rendered "transgressors," means literally "those who revolt or refuse to be subject to rightful authority." *Chattaim* ("sinners"), on the other hand, comes from a verb which means to "miss the mark" and is used in its original sense in Judges 20:16. It can also mean "those who fail." (Cf. Brown, Driver, Briggs: "Hebrew Lexicon.")

"God is a Spirit" (John 4:24)—It is of interest to note that Dr. Wescott, well known as editor of the Greek New Testament, renders the original literally, "God is Spirit" (Brooke Foss Wescott: "Commentary on John"); as do Moffatt, Weymouth, the Twentieth Century New Testament, Margin of the Revised Version, and other authorities.

"Who shall not fear thee" (Rev. 15:4)—The Greek word translated "fear" has also the meaning of "to reverence, venerate, treat with deference" (Thayer: "Greek Lexicon").

"God . . . that dwellest between the cherubims" (Is. 37:16)—The word "cherubims" as given in our version is a double plural, for *cherubim* is the Hebrew plural of *cherub*. "Cherubim" are referred to on a number of occasions in the Old Testament, but not exactly described. They seem to have been conceived of as winged creatures (Ezekiel 10:8; Ps. 18:10) and are spoken of as guarding the garden of Eden (Gen. 3:24). Figures of two such creatures were placed on the sacred ark of the covenant, and from between them Yahwah was supposed to speak (Ex. 25:22).

As an exception to the ordinary sound of *u* after *r*, here it is preferably sounded quick-long, *cher'-ubims.*

"Lasciviousness" (Gal. 5:19)—The Greek word *aselgeia*, thus translated, is supposed by many to come from *Selge*, a city in Pisidia famed for its strict morals; and the prefix *a* means "not." *Aselgeia* therefore came to mean "lust, excess, shamelessness, outrageousness" (Thayer: "Greek Lexicon").

"Witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations" (Gal. 5:20)—The literal and original meaning of the Greek *pharmakeia* (the root of our word "pharmacy," and here rendered "witchcraft") is "the use or the administering of drugs" (Thayer: "Greek Lexicon"), or "the use of medicine . . . or of any kind of drugs" (Liddell and Scott: "Greek Lexicon"). Compare also Abbott and Smith's "Lexicon" p. 466. It is used in this sense by Xenophon, Hippocrates, and other Greek writers, and can also mean "poisoning."

Weymouth translates the above mentioned words: "sorcery, enmity, strife, jealousy"; and Moffatt: "magic, quarrels, dissension, jealousy."

"Temperance" (Gal. 5:23)—The word thus translated is *egkrateia*, made up of two Greek words, *kratos* ("strength, power, or dominion"—as in Rev. 1:6) and *en* ("in or over"). So its literal meaning is "self-control or continence" or "the quality of having dominion over oneself."

"Regard not them that have familiar spirits, neither seek after wizards" (Lev. 19:31; also note Deut. 18:11, Is. 8:19)—Literally, this would read: "Turn not to *oboth*, nor seek unto *yideonim*." Professor Driver holds that "ghosts" is the nearest English equivalent of *oboth*, and that *yideonim* is literally "knowers,"—that is, spirits supposed to impart supernatural knowledge to what might be called the "medium." "Those who divine by the former (*oboth*, "ghosts") profess to call up any ghost; those who divine by the latter (*yideonim*, "knowers or wise spirits") consult only the particular R. Driver: "Deuteronomy"; p. 226).

"Wizards (yideonim) that peep, and that mutter" (Is. 8:19)—"Peep" as here used means "to make a peeping, chirping sound." The Revised Version renders it "chirp," and Moffatt, "cheep." the "wizards" seem to have made such sounds, which were supposed to issue from the *yideonim* ("knowers, wise spirits") with which they claimed to deal (Cf. Skinner: "Isaiah": p. 78).

"Should not a people seek unto their God? for the living to the dead?" (Is. 8:19)—The second clause of this sentenbe, though literally translated in our common version, evidently requires the repetition of the word "seek." The Septuagint seems to have caught the sense, reading: "Why should they seek (or enquire of) the dead concerning the living?" Moffatt brings out the same idea: "Why consult the dead on behalf of the living?"

Scholars contend, too, that the words "To the law and to the testimony" (beginning verse 20) also require the insertion of the earlier verb ("seek," "consult," "inquire"); hence, "Seek unto the law and to the testimony," or, as Moffatt puts it: "Consult the message and the counsel of God!"

"It is because there is no light in them" (Is. 8:20)—More literally, "because (or surely) there is no dawn for them." Moffatt renders the whole verse as follows: "Consult the message and the counsel of God! That will only be their cry when there is no dawn of hope for them any more."

"He is lunatick, and sore vexed" (Matt. 17:15)—The translation "lunatick" i. e. "moon-struck" is quite literal; but the usual meaning of the Greek word is "epileptic," epilepsy being supposedly affected by the changes of the moon (Thayer). "Sore vexed" is literally "suffers grievously." Weymouth translates: "He is an epileptic and very ill."

"Perverse" (Matt. 17:17)—The word rendered "perverse" is literally, "distorted, turned aside" (from good)."

"Mustard seed" (Matt. 17:20)—The smallness of the mustard seed when compared to the size of the plant,—which, when cultivated, grows to a height of some 10 or 12 feet,—was proverbial in the Talmud; and in accord with Oriental usage, it was often spoken of as a tree (Luke 13:19, etc.) in which the birds could nest.

"The testimony of God" (I. Cor. 2:1)—The manuscripts are almost equally divided between the reading *marturion* ("testimony") and *musterion* ("mystery"). The Revised Version translates mystery." It may be noted that the Greek *musterion* here as in verse 7, rarely, if ever, refers in the New Testament to what is inexplicable. It is that which "was once hidden, but now is revealed." "Hidden from ungodly and wicked men, but plain to the godly." (Thayer: "Greek Lexicon.")

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All Nature

Trumpet Vine

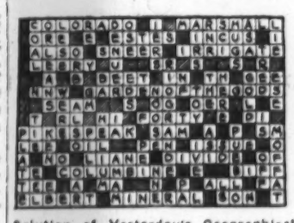
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ONLY humming birds and bees seem to hear the assembly call of the orange or scarlet flower trumpeters dwelling among the foliage of the trumpet vine.

Home owners who have planted trumpet-honeysuckle and have the time to study wild life, tell amusing stories about the guests of the trumpeters. Catbirds like to build their nests among the foliage of tall specimens, as do a host of other small birds. Bees and many long-tongued, night-flying moths find nectar where trumpet mouthpieces ordinarily are placed. But the favorite visitor of all (in North America) is the delightful little ruby-throated humming bird, with its long lancelike bill which it uses to sip the nectar without climbing inside the blossoms.

Here in the trumpet creeper our knight-errant woos his lady by flight motions before the vine, moving like a swinging pendulum, and buzzing all the while louder than a swarm of bees. Competition makes him even more ardent, and the successful suitor seems to be the knight with the biggest buzz and the most dazzling colors. A somewhat similar performance is noted whenever bees seem to monopolize the territory. Perhaps humming birds don't like to be forced to detour their bills around bees already occupying favorite blossoms; and so they buzz for all they are worth and chase away the bees before going to work themselves.

The trumpet creeper is a woody vine with one species in North America and one in China and Japan. It climbs by means of aerial roots. The leaves are compound with from nine to eleven leaflets, dark green above and pale below.



Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 28

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Dealing With Kidnapers

PLAINLY, the incentive behind the recent wave of kidnapings in the United States is the hope of collecting ransom. So long as the forces of law are held on leash to facilitate the payment of ransoms, the forces of crime are encouraged to believe that such depredations are profitable. Col. Louis M. Howe, secretary to President Roosevelt, has urged that citizens refuse, whatever the stress, to contribute to kidnapers. Now, Herbert H. Lehman, Governor of New York, is reported to favor legislation to end the practice of parleying with extortioners.

Undeniably the relatives or friends of a kidnap victim are in a position that compels the greatest sympathy. One can hardly blame them if their first concern is to establish touch with the criminals and make even costly terms for the return of the loved one. Probably no one can say with certainty that he would do otherwise if his child were in the hands of possible torturers. But the result is a strange mixture between grim, iron-handed pursuit of the kidnapers by the police and solicitous appeals with promises of leniency by the family aggrieved.

Suppose, on the other hand, that the family of the kidnap victim should boldly declare from the first that it will make no terms with the criminals, but will devote its entire energies and resources, and all the public aid it can command, to bringing them to punishment under the law unless the victim is returned or released in a safe place.

This is a Spartan attitude to propose. Yet the record of some cases indicates there might be about as much likelihood of safety for the victim in one course as in the other. Certainly one who had the fortitude to hold out should have the redoubled assistance of the whole community, official and private. For he would be fighting for the protection of all who might otherwise come under the later depredations of such gangs.

Whatever the urge for the ransom of the one who has been abducted, it is beginning to appear that there is a still larger stake in the safety of the community as a whole from the menace of organized kidnapings. It is on this ground that Governor Lehman considers recommending that it be made an offense—in the nature of compounding a felony—to pay ransom to abductors for the release of a victim. According to some legal opinion, this already is the case if there is an agreement not to prosecute.

Americans naturally will be more willing to throw their reliance upon the law when it is shown that enforcement officers are able to bring a greater proportion of law violators to book. The plan under consideration by the Department of Justice to establish a "superpolice" force lends hope in this direction. But it is interesting and reassuring to find that already the great majority of the abduction cases more recently in the news have ended in the arrest and prosecution of one or all of the abductors.

Seven persons, one of whom has confessed, are under arrest for the brutal kidnaping of August Luer, aged Illinois banker. Four gang members are being held in Milwaukee for the abduction of William Hamm Jr. of St. Paul, Minn. A former convict has been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged for leading the band that stole Miss Mary McElroy from her home in Kansas City. Three persons are in prison for the kidnaping of Mrs. Nell Donnelly of that city. The abductors of Peggy McMath of Harwichport, Mass., James de Jute of Niles, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Caress of Los Angeles, Sidney Mann of New York, and Charles Boettcher Jr. of Denver, Colo., are behind the bars, some of them for life; and this is only part of the list.

This success is encouraging. It indicates that abduction is not such a sure and easy way of obtaining money as some have supposed. It points, moreover, to a time when the phrase "dealing with kidnapers" will not mean bargaining with them but will mean meting out swift, sure and stern punishment.

Christopher Marlowe

IT IS suggested that in Canterbury, England, there should be built a Memorial Theater in honor of the Elizabethan poet and dramatist, Christopher Marlowe. The suggestion is timely.

Only in recent years has Marlowe's name been cleared of reproaches that have overlaid it for centuries; and there could be no more fitting place than Canterbury. Not only was Marlowe himself born and educated in that city, but Canterbury always has been closely associated with the long march of British drama and literature, from the distant age when it entertained Chaucer's Pilgrims, to the day before yesterday when one of the masters at its famous King's School was Mr. Hugh Walpole.

That Marlowe deserves a memorial is certain. Without him, Shakespeare might not have been Shakespeare; for it was Marlowe who perfected blank verse in English, leaving the instrument superbly ready for Shakespeare's use. Yet the writer to whom a Canterbury Memorial Theater would re-direct British attention is one whom the nation and the world have almost entirely forgotten.

Few people in the twentieth century have read his "Dr. Faustus," or "Tamburlaine" (which was recently produced at Worcester College, Oxford), or "Edward II," or "The Jew of Malta." The question, "Is this the face that launched a thousand ships?" is, indeed, in the general currency; but probably not many people are aware that Marlowe was its author.

This common neglect is surprising, perhaps most surprising of all in America. Not only is Marlowe the writer of some of the most haunting lines in English literature, but, to a degree unknown in practically any other British author, he captures and expresses the characteristic American spirit. The dominant fact in American history has been the existence of the frontier; and the existence of the frontier has molded a national temper of joy and confidence in pioneering and adventure.

This love for excitement and enterprise reaches an unusually high literary expression in the poetry of Marlowe, in the eagerness for knowledge shown by his Faustus, and in the longing to break beyond all the bounds of common experience revealed in Tamburlaine. It does indeed make Marlowe a contemporary author, with a contemporary message; and it would be very fitting to give him a contemporary theater.

Lost Continents

MUSIC of the spheres rings through their names—Atlantis, Laurentio, Gondwana. These are lost continents, submerged through æons in the depths of ageless oceans. So tradition and geology combine to tell us. Plato preserved the legend of Atlantis. The International Geological Congress, meeting in Washington, brings to attention the possibility that a greater continent than any on earth today once held aloft its plains and mountains where now the interminable waters of the Southern Hemisphere toss and roll.

Gondwana is the name by which men know this vanished land. Unlike Atlantis, which is supposed to have been inhabited by an almost ideal race, Gondwana never supported human life. Alexander L. Du Toit, South African geologist, told the Geological Congress that this continent drew no civilization down with it; that it sank millions of years before the emergence of mankind. Only the huge and already vanishing reptiles of the miocene epoch, and the earlier warm-blooded animals roamed Gondwana, an area estimated to have been greater than that of all land known today.

Laurentio is another sunken continent, the possibility of whose existence was discussed by the geologists. Laurentio is thought to have been situated in the Northern Hemisphere and to have included all land other than Gondwana. Thus there were two vast continents divided by an earth-encircling ocean—the Tethys Deep.

Strange, conflicting responses awake in human thought as it peers through the murky distances of time. The mind's eye is fascinated with what it sees—the mighty mountains breathing thunder, the lowlands lying dimly beneath forever silent mists, continents withdrawing themselves from the light of day, from the view of stars, down into the enveloping chill and darkness of the expanding seas. The thought is touched by something of the awe which Keats ascribed to Cortez,

> when with eagle eyes
> He star'd at the Pacific—and all his men
> Looked at each other with a wild surmise—
> Silent, upon a peak in Darien.

Small as men seem against this looming, shifting background of geological transformation, microscopic as their footprints are on the floors of shifting continents, short as their memories against the dusky tapestry of this geological dream, still there is a thought force at men's command that can span the unmeasured spaces, that can catch the mighty rhythms of earth's formation. Indeed, it goes beyond and above these to find a cause more powerful than mineral or atmospheric reactions.

Outliving Atlantis, broader than Gondwana, older than Laurentio—here is another continent, an immeasurable, unlost continent peopled with the thoughts and sunned with the vision which is man's peculiar gift.

Poor Little Rich World

IN A number of countries a chorus of journalistic rejoicing has been raised on the poor harvest prospect. It would appear that we have been nearly ruined by plenty, and would be saved by scarcity. Nature's bountifulness has brought us trouble; if only nature would be niggardly we might look for recovery.

Not only nature, according to this interpretation of economics, is to blame; man also, by being too inventive and too productive, has added to his own difficulties. He has manufactured things too freely and too cheaply. If the world is menaced with bankruptcy, it is because it has an excess of riches.

Yet when we come to examine this thesis of overabundance as a cause of poverty, we are struck by curious anomalies. We first find that both production and consumption have fallen—which seems to indicate that the capacity for consumption is undoubtedly higher than is at present exercised. We next discover that during the fat years, when farmers could not sell their wheat at a profitable price, conditions of actual famine existed in large parts of the world, and of want everywhere. Nor can we possibly pretend that men in general would not have liked to buy many more commodities.

On the one side, therefore, there is a wealth which reduces us to poverty; and on the other side is a poverty which is not relieved by wealth. On the one side, we are told that if there are less supplies there will be a rise in prices; but on the other hand, we are not told how a rise in prices will make buyers of those who now have insufficient means.

From these paradoxes—and they could be multiplied—there emerges an obvious conclusion, namely, that what is badly organized is distribution. The real difficulty does not lie in plenty, nor does the real solution lie in paucity. The difficulty is one of distribution, and the remedy is one of distribution.

Some questions put forward by Sir John A. R. Marriott are, in this connection, extremely interesting. He asks whether stabilization of international exchanges means that currencies shall always bear the same relations to each other whatever their purchasing power, or whether—and this is entirely different—it means that for a given number of units a given number of commodities shall be obtainable.

He goes on to express doubts of the possibility of fixing a ratio between a number of variables, in terms of currency, and still graver doubts of the possibility of fixing a ratio in respect to an indeterminate number of commodities. The course and volume of international trade must influence the value of moneys.

Moreover, the price of commodities cannot be raised permanently without reference to the cost of labor and the demand for those commodities. If prices are raised, will demand not be reduced? And if demand is reduced, will not prices fall? Therefore, it is by stimulating demand that prices should be raised; and here we raise the whole question of wages and productive cost. The first should tend to increase and the second to decrease.

Sir John suggests also, as a possible amelioration, the redistribution of population so as to raise the average standard of living.

These points, though put in the form of questions to which there is at present no reply, are clearly of primary importance. They are the points raised by the man in the street. The average man, who professes to no knowledge of the mysteries of economics, plainly discerns the incongruity of seeking salvation in a reduction of the world's resources. He thinks there must be some mistake in the suggestion that making purchases more difficult, by a simultaneous raising of prices and lowering of wages, will furnish a remedy. He asks for further explanation before he can acquiesce. In any event, it is on the machinery of distribution that we should concentrate if we are to escape from the pinch of plenty.

Stretching Compression

PARA-DOXICALLY speaking, rubber bands are expanding. They are meeting present-day economic conditions with a progressiveness that is characteristic of Para's elastic disposition. With a resiliency that is traditional, they are stretching into new and hitherto unexplored fields. Undoubtedly rubber bands have done more to hold things together than almost any other commodity, and they will receive public support in their efforts to extend their service beyond the strictly utilitarian purposes for which they were designed.

Rubber bands have met every reasonable demand put upon them with generous extensibility. Often they have sacrificed themselves to the occasional requirements of an overconfident user. And now they are making an appeal to the eye. They propose to be beautiful as well as useful. Their varied hues are incontrovertible evidence of art's tensibility.

Rubber bands in colors have a great future. At present confined to the display of only a few of the fundamental colors, there appears to be no reason why the entire gamut of shades should not be finally acquired. In fact, rubber bands, like various other commodities, ultimately should appear in all the effulgence of new models. The 1933 rubber band, in a delicate shade of hyacinth, perhaps, with an extra-reënforced chassis and high-power elasticity, should make a strong appeal to the user to turn in the old models.

Man's Debt to Vertical Transit

MODERNS give scant appreciation to one of the busiest lines of transportation until an unusual occurrence focuses public attention on it. Then it is promptly forgotten again. This is the system of perpendicular travel. Englishmen dismiss it with the economical word "lift." Americans grant it three more syllables, calling it "elevator."

But the "lift" or elevator sometimes teaches the world that it is virtually the font of metropolitan enterprise. And it stresses the lesson by the simple expedient of stopping.

The elevators, by stopping in the Chrysler Building recently, made New Yorkers realize the dictatorial powers of these purring rockets of the modern skyscraper. On this occasion a vast army of employees, executives, editors and whatever other vocations appear on the directory of an office building, discovered that though they arrive in the building of their duties they may be hours from their desks.

Helpless hundreds filled the corridors and lobby of the Chrysler Building and overflowed onto the streets as helpless as men contemplating an almost inaccessible cliff. The giant structure had been transformed into tons of unusable steel, mortar and wood. Honeycombed with expensively furbished offices, the building secreted, beyond reach, thousands of indispensable documents relating to the nation's commerce, business and transportation.

Men have long realized their utter dependence on horizontal transportation—trains, airplanes and ships. The problems relating to these carriers are recognized among the knottiest confronting the nation. But vertical carriers, so smoothly and silently administering to the race of men who travel perpendicularly, receive little attention from those they serve. They are merely there. No Interstate Commerce Commission presides over them; only a suave, uniformed starter, who fills them and sends them speeding skyward.

But such episodes as that of the Chrysler Building make city dwellers realize how thoroughly these rapid transit lines protect great metropolises from becoming canyons of idleness and useless architecture. Fortunately, the stoppage of the elevator is so rare it makes news.

Editorial Notes

The British Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, which is taking steps to preserve some 5000 old bridges in the United Kingdom, apparently interests itself in watermarks as well as in landmarks.

American Writing Paper Company is operating at a profit for the first time in several years. And many a stock market speculator would like to be as sure of his paper profits.

Tinsel Wears Off

ON THE boards at Boston's North Station it is billed as the special to the Rockingham race track. It should be billed as "The Big Parade." The tinsel is there, the flamboyancy of band wagons. Excitement ripples through the crowd, the expectant excitement of the crowd on Main Street that waits for the red and gold circus wagons to pass.

As the train pulls into the open a short, square man in a shapeless suit pauses dramatically in the aisle. "I'm Long Shot Riley," he bellows. "Get my list of winners for today's races. Long Shot Riley picks more long-shot winners than any other handicapper in the business. Fifty cents for today's sheet, and with this I give me $2 special free."

Two girls buy one of Long Shot Riley's sheets and add it to the collection of tipster's sheets and newspaper choices spread out across their knees. The poker-faced man in lavender shirt sleeves across the aisle tosses them a scornful glance before he bends over his own sheets and the endless columns of pencilled figures, his own system.

Another crier comes into the car. He is, he shouts to his audience, Handicap Jack. He has a long shot for today that's a sure winner. He sells one of his sheets to a couple farther along the aisle, collecting 50 cents for the name of the "winner" that no other handicapper in the business had picked.

A boy and girl talk over figures and choices. The two girls are writing down favorites. The poker-faced man in the lavender shirt concentrates. Everyone figures. Everyone jots down choices. Excitement rides in the aisles, rising with the stridency of the tipsters' voices.

* * *

The track at Rockingham. The pari-mutuel windows in an endless monotony of signs, windows to take the bets on your favorites to win, place or show, that is, to finish first, second or third.

Wild Rosebud is Long Shot Riley's favorite to win the first race. Most of the tipsters favor her. The two girls have made their choice. One of them goes to a window and places $2 on Wild Rosebud to win. The other wagers on Morway to show. The parade is swinging into Main Street.

The sun blazes on the track that is black with recent watering. Over at the far side, where the barrier is placed for the first race, there is a gleam of jockeys' silks and of thoroughbreds' satin. The crowd comes to its feet with an explosive outburst of sound as the barrier is sprung. A rush of fluttering silks and the straining two-year-old muscles and legs, a flailing of jockeys' whips that goes unnoticed—and the race is over. A brief flurry of high-pitched excitement—then reaction as definite as a blow.

Rosebud makes a third. Morway is somewhere back in the ruck. The two girls look at each other a little blankly. A weedy youth in a checked suit mutters something about a "splay-footed goat." A few seconds over one minute for the race. Now a long wait in the ovenlike heat under the flat roof of the grand stand. Ample time is allowed to pick favorites and back them at the right window.

The odds for the next race come up on the boards below. Twenty to one, eight to one. Kanal and Off Duty are two-to-one favorites. Another flurry of pounding hoofs, a brief gleaming of silk and satin again, a quick burst of shouting from the crowd like a sudden rush of gale in a whispering wood. And again the letdown, a little lower in its drop this time. Some of the tinsel is off the parade.

Another race, and a humorous-eyed man in a gray suit smiles indulgently at the deflated excitement of his wife. "Three losses in a row should cure you," he remarks. Then, to his neighbor, "Look at that bird in the third row back. Boy, it must be terrible to get like that."

The two girls are wildly excited now. After three or four losses they have picked a winner. One of them has a ticket on Wise Money to show. Prices are posted. The ticket on Wise Money is worth $2.90. But most of the excitement fades as the girl remembers that she paid $2. Ninety cents isn't much to win. More of the tinsel gone.

The last race. The losers are beginning to spread their bets in an attempt to cover previous losses. The last race of the day, and the last horse on the card is Last Bid. "Psychological bait for the suckers," the man in gray mutters. The odds on the board argue that he is right. Last Bid opens at twenty to one and slides down as the wagers are made until it stands six to one.

The silks are not so bright now. Shadows are creeping out from the grand stand, where the heat is becoming heavier. The last thunder of hoofs, and the orange and black of Last Bid is somewhere back of "the money." Still less tinsel now.

The excited chatter of the crowd is missing. Voices are flat and toneless as the drift toward automobiles and train begins. Even in the lines that wait before the paying windows there is no elation. A few hundred tickets show in their hands. Under their feet and all about them is a carpet of white, red and blue discards.

* * *

The train roars and rumbles back toward the city. No one lifts a shout above the racket. The tipsters are absent, retired into whatever retreat it is they choose at the end of the day's racing. Two sharp-featured youths bend frowningly over a column of figures. They have been playing a system with their pooled capital, and the pool is now short $20. Their voices are sharp-edged with weariness and irritation as they argue.

That is the definite atmosphere of the train now; irritability and acrimony are edging voices and furrowing brows. Everywhere brittle tones raised in plaints over losses. "Twenty bucks out. It's a sucker's game." "Yeah, Calgary Kay was a good-looking nag, but she didn't win." "Four dollars behind on the afternoon's play; not so bad as it might have been."

Everywhere the talk is of losses. If there are winners they are not voicing the fact. Few voices are heard that are not being lifted in the admission of folly.

The train pulls into the North Station again. All the tinsel is stripped away now. The flamboyant banners are in the dust along with the white, red and blue of the pari-mutuel tickets. The parade is over.

B. B. F.

Internationalism in Research

Excerpts from an address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Chicago

By A. P. M. FLEMING

Director of Research Department, Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co.

THE fact that the distribution of natural resources bears no relation to political boundaries is a fundamental reason for international coöperation in regard to their effective use to the community. . . .

Inventions and discoveries in one country quickly take on an international character and become the basis of manufacturing activity in other countries. This development of similar types of production in different countries demands a universal supply of raw materials. . . . Similarly, the experience and knowledge of men of genius, of inventors, of engineers and industrialists may equally find an outlet other than in the country to which they belong. Hence, in these days industry and commerce require for their economic development international interchange in many directions. . . .

* * *

As the manufacturing industries have grown from local to national, and from national to international, proportions, the problem of unemployment has developed correspondingly.

With increasing competition between manufacturers, . . . the importance of improved methods of manufacture became emphasized, and increasingly scientific knowledge has been employed to effect improvements resulting in the saving of time, effort and materials. When traced to their ultimate conclusion, these improvements in manufacturing efficiency are only secured by eliminating labor, that is to say, by increasing employment. . . .

It may be rightly argued that if improvements in manufacture result in a greatly cheapened product, this will stimulate an increase in demand which will balance the loss of employment that would otherwise occur. This argument is only partially true, and fails badly when times are not prosperous. . . .

An important point to note is the development of new industries as an alleviation of the depressed industrial conditions. In seeking a solution to this unemployment problem, it is right to start with the manufacturing industries, because every worker directly employed in manufacture leads to the indirect employment of many others. . . .

The birth of an idea is the starting point of a new line of industrial activity. . . . For example, the ideas that emanated from Faraday, Henry and others a century ago brought about the great electrical industry which today employs many hundreds of thousands of workers. Similar examples may be quoted in the chemical, metallurgical and other industries. . . .

Today throughout the world there are large numbers of scientific and technical workers employed for the most part in the improvement of methods of industrial production, but to a much less degree is there purposeful and organized activity of such workers in the development of entirely new lines of industrial activity.

The great reservoir of experience and knowledge which is being continually augmented is the potential source of new lines of manufacture which could be developed to alleviate the problem of unemployment. Individual firms are using their resources to this end, but as yet its possibilities on a national and international scale have not been recognized.

* * *

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics comprises one-sixth of the earth's land surface and has a population of nearly 150,000,000 people of 200 different nationalities. Within its borders it contains most of the natural resources required by man, and its Government aims at developing these for the benefit of its own people with a view to making the standard of living as high as, if not higher than, that of other countries. . . . The U. S. S. R. plan has been to divide manufactures into certain definite branches. . . . Research, including that of a fundamental character, comes under the control of one department of the state, so that all scientific work can be coördinated. . . . The Soviet Government looks to science to play a most important part in its industrial and economic activities.

Whether the Soviet plans succeed or fail, already enough has been accomplished to show the possibilities of this combined scientific effort. Even partial success may have far-reaching effects on the rest of the industrial world. . . . This situation is developing at a time when there is little industrial coöperation between the other countries, and there is no doubt that this challenge of a communal to a competitive plan justifies a careful consideration of the advantages of further coöperation, especially in the matter of pooling of scientific resources and experience. . . .

The internationalization of new scientific knowledge is already well established, since it is the custom for workers in pure science to make known their discoveries as soon as they have succeeded in verifying them. . . .

Recognizing the increasing need for all kinds of international coöperation; having regard to the challenge of the U. S. S. R.; and, above all, viewing the importance of the social-economic problem of unemployment, there appears to be great justification for a consideration of the pooling of scientific resources and experience for the ultimate common economic welfare of all countries.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

A Tradition of the Sea

IN THIS day of codes and legislated ethics one cannot but ponder the death of Capt. F. L. Sears, who chose to go down with his burning tanker the other night southeast of Hatteras. In taking this grim course he fulfilled to the letter an unwritten code which has come down, unaltered, through centuries, that the captain shall be the last to leave his ship.

Charged by the ship owner with unlimited responsibility for vessel and cargo, he is also clothed by law with supreme authority over all on board. Thus he stands, an element unique in our modern social organization. . . . His responsibilities are endless, his life is hard, his pay is low. . . . But though in storm or fog or heat or cold he may meditate on his uncertain lot, yet when the dread hour strikes, and his ship is foundering—the fate of any of its company yet uncertain—that stern tradition bids him stand on his deck until the water closes over it, and over him. Noblesse oblige.

If but this same code might find adoption ashore, what beneficent changes it could bring into being! If our captains of finance, of industry, our mayors, governors and other political rulers could be brought to serve as the ship master serves—thinking last of their own well-being, their own ambitions—no need then for legislated codes and penalties.

Were a cenotaph to be erected to the memory of Captain Sears and those uncounted thousands who preceded him, it might well bear an inscription taken from the shield of another valiant service.—"Semper Fidelis."—W. D. D. in a letter to *The New York Times*.

Public Officials and "Where Did You Get It?"

HAD Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, been reading medieval history when he filed with the State and Justice Departments complete schedules of all property owned by himself and the members of his family? He gave notice moreover that when he gives up his government post he will file a comparable statement.

For some two centuries, stretching roughly from 1150 to 1350 A. D., Rome and other Italian cities employed as their chief executives men known as "podestas." It was the practice to hire as podesta a distinguished and able citizen of some other city, who during his term of office could have no local property or political interests. As Dr. Morgan has done voluntarily, the podesta was required to file full information concerning himself and his affairs. His stipend was fixed and he had to live on it and his personal means, "expense accounts" being barred. And before he could retire he had to remain in the city he had governed until every complaint against his administration had been settled.

For the public which puts up the money public officials spend the usage revived by Dr. Morgan will carry a special appeal. "Where did you get it?" has more than once been a painful question for some official whose bank accounts have been subpœnaed in an investigation. —*Arkansas Gazette*.